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Verboten for Democracies

A Court Tries a President

Marconi Leaves a Warning

America's Foreign Policy. "This is a Democracy—Trespassers Beware." Such is the warning sign erected by implication by the Washington Administration, as new information is shed on the eight-point statement of foreign policy issued last week by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. While Secretary Hull's program reads like a pat on the back to European neutrals, and seems to be a document of approval for the Oslo group represented by Belgian Premier Van Zeeland, it is discovered that not once does it actually mention American neutrality. Therefore, observers deduce that while its wording was chosen with an eye to conciliating the neutrality group in Washington, its inference suggests a closer tie with the overseas democracies, an emphasis of disapproval on the "aggressor" nations, a more aggressive foreign policy, and a navy powerful enough to pound the lesson home.

This does not mean that the United States has whittled out a chip for its shoulder, but it does indicate a tendency to work with such nations as uphold similar ethics and aims, which would indicate that Great Britain, France, and the United States may evolve, despite the present world unrest, a balance of democracy strong enough to counterbalance the desperate maneuvers of the dictatorships. The United States is apparently tending toward the view that the world is too small for isolation, and world democracy too important for disruption.

Last Ditch Court Fight. President Roosevelt still seems obstinate toward the court reorganization scheme. In the light of several changed factors, introduced since the scheme was first presented, many strong supporters of the New Deal have urged the Chief Executive to bend with public sentiment lest an issue be made of what now seems to be an unnecessary proposal, and the President find himself in the position of his famous predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, who not only lost support for the League of Nations, but suffered tremendous prestige because of his refusal to compromise.

But Mr. Roosevelt apparently takes the attitude that honest objections to his proposed interference with traditional American institutions are merely political fronts. Even the letter of Governor Lehman of New York urging Senator Wagner to oppose the court scheme is referred to by a supporter as "a stab in the back," rather than heeded as wise counsel from one who was merely faithful to the Executive's "good right arm." Unquestionably, the administration has suffered from several severe jolts this past week. Whether it can now deliver a majority of four or five votes, which it claims, is questionable.

A loudly voiced objection to the proposal has been heard from the public; uneasiness over it, to use a mild term, is apparent in both houses. Even a victorious last ditch fight by Administration supporters could hardly fail to have an unfavorable reaction. Besides threatening party unity it would surely give some credence to the charge of "dictator" so often flung at Mr. Roosevelt. Every great President of the United States has been notable for his respect for the opinion of the people. Perhaps America should be grateful for this test of presidential caliber.

Along Madrid's long battlefront insurgent offensives by land and sky bend new boundaries. Yet these seem to affect the general military situation but little. Men make the final sacrifice with but a hazy notion of what they are fighting for. They exert tremendous effort on a murderous game which, win or lose, can only result in loss to mankind. And as unscrupulous interests misappropriate high ideals to arouse enthusiasm for death, representatives of a group of 27 European nations meet in London and adjourn without definitely facing what British Foreign Secretary Eden refers to as its "stand or fall" test. Because some are greedy, some stubborn, some intolerant, some fearful, some proud, and many are just confused, the best brains of Europe retire, temporarily at least, before what has developed into little more than a deadly ring representing Europe's dictatorial versus its democratic ambitions.

Along the battle line men fall, fighting for hazy notions, while tear-wet eyes turn toward Rome today where Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless, lies; and, in London, George Lansbury, veteran British Labor leader, tells of how the great Italian not long since told him: "It is a terrible thing that the inventive and scientific genius of the world is being used for purposes of destruction which might ultimately obliterate all that we take pride in as our inheritance from the past. Who cares to say today that spiritual vision is not the paramount need of the world?"

The Boston Section:

Mayor's brother summoned before Fin Com.
Maine shoe elections fail to settle issue.
Imports show summer boost as docks fill.
Sailor veers 42 degrees, but staves bow.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Job-Finding as an Art:
Hunting for Work Offers
Opportunity to Aid Many

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—A fresh angle on the art of getting jobs is explained by George R. Keith, who over a period of 22 years has conducted a non-profit, non-sectarian re-employment service in this city and elsewhere.
Mr. Keith looks on job-finding as an art in itself. An applicant to his bureau, known as Keith Approved, is directed to cultivate skill in job-finding, as if that itself were his profession. He is set to work to find, not just one job for himself, but to see how many jobs he can find, for himself and others. The moment he starts doing this, he is no longer without employment, for he is employed in the business or profession of job-finding. He goes about it just as a merchant would go about finding markets, or a salesman finding prospects. His job is to find jobs. And Mr. Keith says that the average applicant actually uncovers 11 jobs before he finds the one which just suits him, or for which he is just suited.
Here are three case-histories from the Keith records:
1. A world-famed athlete, graduate of Stanford University,

Japanese Shell
Chinese Center
In New Clash

SHANGHAI, July 20 (AP)—The Chinese arsenal and barracks at Wanshengshen burst into flames, the Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported tonight, under punitive shelling by Japanese artillery.
Fighting broke out at Wanshengshen and other positions just to the west of Peiping at 2:30 p. m., two and one half hours after an ultimatum demanding Chinese evacuation of the area had expired.
Fire still raged in the Chinese barracks at 6 p. m. tonight.

Thousand Badly Damaged
A thousand Japanese troops participated in the attack against Wanshengshen, and the city was shelled for more than two hours.
Peiping dispatches said that the town was badly damaged, and that Marco Polo bridge, 100 yards to the west, was subjected to shelling.
The Japanese version was that their troops were acting in retaliation for "unprovoked and intermittent Chinese firing against Japanese lines."

The Japanese artillery began its advance against Wanshengshen under fire from Chinese field guns.
The advancing Japanese units returned the fire, and after a brief exchange the Chinese guns were silenced. Chinese batteries across the Yungting river then took up the battle. Few casualties were reported.

Chiang in Full Charge
The gates into Wanshengshen were closed, and trains for the south to Fengtai and other strategic junctions were suspended.

Chinese sources said that fighting also was going on at Fengtai, unconfirmed Chinese reports stating that Japanese had been driven back from that point.
The crisis again appeared highly dangerous. Mingling dispatches said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had returned there from his summer residence at Kuling, ready to take full charge of Chinese plans to offset what Chinese consider to be a Japanese incursion in North China.

Mutual withdrawal of troops demanded in China's note; Shanghai anti-muggling drive; Japanese trade mission; Chinese troops found quitting trouble zone: Page 3.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the one-act session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent.

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Firm Policy
In World Field
Looms for U.S.

Closer Alignment With Democracies Indicated in Hull Statement

Choice Not Final

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, July 20—Information which has come to light since Secretary of State Cordell Hull made his eight-point statement of foreign policy last week reveals that document as a guide post marking a highly significant choice by the Roosevelt Administration.

The choice is for a more aggressive and positive foreign policy involving closer alignment with the "democracies," more vigorous disapproval of the so-called "aggressor" nations, and further naval expansion to give weight to this new attitude. This road has been chosen instead of the alternative of emphasis at all times on American neutrality.

Secretary Hull's statement itself reveals very little of this background. Deprived of its surroundings and background, it would stand as a guarded expression of general principles to which almost anyone would easily subscribe. But when viewed within the framework of what is now known to be its content, it takes on this special importance.

Conflict of Views

Behind the statement is a long and hard-fought conflict of views. On one side has been an influential group composed of many professional experts on foreign policy, both within the State Department and outside, which has advocated a clear position of neutrality both as regards the Spanish civil war in Europe, and also toward China and the Far East.

This first, neutral, group has held that the United States is not going to go to war against Japan simply to invade China, again, nor against Germany for participating in Spain nor against anyone else. Therefore, they argue, any expressions of disapproval of the actions of those countries are unrealistic and can serve no good purpose. Further, this group contends that by taking a relatively neutral position between the two major factions in Europe the United States may be able to act as a mediator between them, whereas any obvious leanings towards one side would compromise its value as a mediator.

Policy of Democracies
The second group has taken the position that right is on the side of the democracies, that the aggressive and dictatorial nations must be halted, and that the United States should lend a hand towards halting them by use of its moral influence and by rearming more extensively as evidence to the world of the strength of democracy.

This second group is not a belated group. But it feels that values of great importance to civilization are at stake. It is the two or three great public documents of the decade was published this week end: "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of New Inventions," from the Sub-Committee on Technology of the National Resources Committee. This 400,000-word study is an examination of the effect of machines on men, and governments . . . and society. It was prepared by a corps of outstanding American experts, under direction of Prof. William F. Ogburn, distinguished social scientist of the University of Chicago, who also directed the monumentally important "Recent Social Trends" for President Hoover. Following is the second of a group of articles on the report, appearing at intervals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, July 20—Put into colorful, easily understood language, the kernel of the National Resources Committee's reasoning in support of intelligently directed technical progress is contained in the following excerpt from the fluent pen of Dr. William F. Ogburn, director of the sub-committee whose report on Technology was published yesterday:

"Only 35 years have elapsed since the beginning of the century, during which time the nation has experienced a phase of unparalleled development. Most of the members of the present Congress had at that time finished school and college. They were already launched on the career that was to place them among the policy-makers of the nation. It would have been enlightening for them to have looked ahead then at the probable course of technology. A scanning of the technological horizon at that time would have revealed the beginnings of several of our largest industries, based upon inventions then relatively new.

Telephone Development
"For instance, there were not many telephones in use in 1900, around a million in number. Yet the telephone industry was destined to grow into the third largest public utility in the United States, with an investment of nearly \$5,000,000,

Famous Virginia Mansion Is Restored



"Bremond" on James River
Main Building of Many on Ante Bellum Estate of Gen. John Hartwell Cocke

Church Council
Plan for World
Given at Oxford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., July 20—The plan for a proposed world council of churches was formally presented to the World Conference of Christians here by the Archbishop of York. "If conference should decide to authorize establishment of such world council," he said, "it doesn't mean that the churches forfeit freedom of action. Nor will this action preclude the possibility of the churches at some future time taking steps looking toward an organically united church."

"If we are successful in setting up a world council of churches which is solely needed, we shall have a voice of non-Roman Christendom through which our churches will be able to speak unitedly to the world."

We shall thus be given an opportunity to supply to the whole of the non-Roman world a moral and spiritual authority which will merit the respectful attention of people everywhere.

No final action on the proposition was taken at the meeting. Plans for the proposed council have been referred by the conference to various national delegations. Final action will be taken later in the week.

German, Absence Noted
The conference in a plenary session officially took note of the absence from Oxford of any delegation from the German Evangelical Church.

This came in the adoption of a statement addressed to the church leaders of Germany, expressing admiration for the manner in which pastors and laymen of that country have stood firm in their determination to maintain the sovereignty and integrity of the Confessional Church.

Decision was also made yesterday to send a delegation to the Oxford conference to the German Evangelical Church to deliver this message. The Bishop of Chichester presented the resolution to the conference and when a vote was called for the entire conference arose in a spontaneous demonstration of approval.

Defense of the Gospel

In its message to the German churches the conference declared itself "greatly moved by the afflictions of many pastors and laymen who have stood firm from the first in the Confessional Church for the sovereignty of Christ and for the freedom of the Church of Christ to preach his Gospel."

Notice was taken of "the gravity of the situation."

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'Sit-Down' Boss Strikes Again

DETROIT, July 20 (AP)—Walter L. Fry, president of Fry Products, Inc., who became the first "boss sit-down striker" last February, was on strike again today.

He told his 250 employees at a meeting last night he would quit work rather than deal with the United Automobile Workers of America. The employees voted to stand by the union and Mr. Fry today closed the plant which makes automobile seat covers.
"I don't intend to run a plant where the U. A. W. is boss or even part boss," Mr. Fry told the workers. "There can be only one boss in a company. He is responsible for its success or failure. If I must accept that responsibility, then I must have the right to be the final and last word in the operation of this plant."

"The union, perhaps not alone in our plant but by wildcat strikes in plants of our customers, has directly caused a loss of \$22,500 to the Fry company in the first six months of this year," he continued. "In addition, we have lost more than a quarter million dollars worth of business."

"Congress can pass laws and the National Labor Board can hold all the hearings it wants to. Perhaps they can fine me and put me in jail as the union organizer says, but the laws put together can't force me to operate this company at a loss simply to employ you."

"I have no objection to unions," he said. "I would welcome a strong, well-managed and responsible union. But as the U. A. W. is now constituted, with its present leadership and tactics, I have no confidence in it."

Canada to Tighten
Radio Ban Against
Beer Advertising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Determination of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to keep liquor advertising off the Dominion air reaches Washington in the form of a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Avery F. Peterson, assistant trade commissioner in Ottawa.

An announcement made by the general manager of the corporation follows:
"In view of current misunderstanding and misrepresentation the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation announces that the acceptance of programs sponsored for the sale of spirits, wine or beer is not contemplated for any of the stations of the corporation or any of its networks."

Revision Is Planned
"As, however, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is responsible for the control of all broadcasting in Canada consideration is being given to revised regulations."

In this connection special attention is being paid to the problem of the sponsorship of wine and beer programs in the province of Quebec by private stations where such programs are allowed by the laws of Quebec and by the regulations of the old radio commission.

The three places, with the old stone barn, were famous sights to travelers on the old packet boats that plied up and down the James River and Kanawha Canal.
The estate, architecturally one of the most beautiful in Virginia, has remained in the hands of descendants of General Cocke, for whom Thomas Jefferson designed the residence. During recent years, however, decay began to make inroads, and the present owners came to the rescue just in time to avoid the necessity of actual reconstruction. The original tool marks are still visible in the old brickwork and the inside of the house is wholly original, with woodwork and plastering in excellent condition.

The covered ways connecting the main building with the east and west wings had fallen into decay and William Lawrence Bottomley and Fiske Kimball were named to make careful investigations of the grounds and to study early oil paintings and pictures of the house. Restoration of these features has been completed under their detailed drawings.

"Bremond" is considered the most complete plantation of the old type remaining in Virginia. Not only has the mansion been preserved, but there is a complete set of outbuildings, including adobe houses and a slave school with furnishings. The public has been allowed admittance during the last few years to both house and grounds.

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate the Tarver bill designed to help dry states protect themselves against out-of-state liquor shipments. The measure, advocated by representatives from Georgia and Kansas, was passed without a roll call. Persons convicted of transporting intoxicants into dry states would be subject to fines up to \$10,000 and prison terms up to five years.

House Votes Tarver Bill As Aid to Dry States

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Senate has decided to get the majority leadership fight out of the way before it approaches a showdown on the bigger court reorganization issue.

The decision was taken after Senators returned from Little Rock to Washington and consulted other members here. Opponents of the court plan who had previously in-

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New Yielding
On Court Bill
Is Reported

Source Close to President Says He Will Accept Almost Any Compromise

Senate in Furore
No Definite Statement Is Due Until Selection of Robinson's Successor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, July 20—Information came today that President Roosevelt is prepared to accept almost any compromise as a way out of the Supreme Court bill struggle.

Meantime, the Senate went ahead with its majority leadership fight, without proceeding to the vote for recommitment which some opposition leaders had announced for today.

Talk that the President was willing to accept an extreme compromise, even one which would leave entirely any provision for appointment of new Supreme Court justices, was heard today shortly after he had spent an hour in conference with Vice President Garner.

Presumably the Texan brought to the Chief Executive an unvarnished picture of Senate sentiment, as gleaned from the group of leaders with whom he has just returned from Little Rock, Arkansas.

Observers have become wary about rumors that the President is ready to accept almost any compromise. The last time they dropped up was last Thursday, from a group of four freshmen Senators who had conferred with Mr. Roosevelt and announced that he was now prepared to leave his Supreme Court bill in the hands of Congress.

Only a few hours after this statement was made, the President released his letter to Senator Alben W. Barkley (D., Kentucky), insisting on judicial reform legislation at this session of Congress.

Very Close to President

But today, the intimations came from an authority very close to the President, but with strict injunctions against revelation of the source. Apparently, according to this authority, the President's letter to Senator Barkley had been misinterpreted, and Congress is free to work out almost any compromise it likes.

Until these same statements are made directly by the President himself, observers will take them with caution. But the present source cannot be impeached, and the general impression is that the White House is now preparing for the inevitable. The present court bill, said this authority, is divided into about five different provisions. There is a virtual agreement in the Senate, he said, on four of five of them—those not touching the appointment of additional Supreme Court justices. If the four provisions on which agreement exists were enacted, continued the authority, the President would have attained four out of five of his objectives—a good batting average, he intimated.

"There's a general atmosphere of working-out in the air," said this source. "You can sense it. I believe a compromise in the judicial controversy can be achieved which would satisfy all factions except two—the three opposition leaders. There is a decided belief by all parties—except two or three opposition leaders—that this thing is going to work out surprisingly satisfactorily to all concerned."

"The air is filled with talk of further compromise," continued the authority when asked if his prediction of a "surprisingly satisfactory end" to the court fight meant introduction of a new compromise.

Lehman Timing "Deadly"
President Roosevelt was neither "jolted" nor "particularly surprised," said this source, at Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's action yesterday. The New York Governor's attitude on the court bill had been known for some time, and the only surprise was at its timing, while the Governor was absent from Albany on holiday.

"The timing was deadly," said this source. The authority described the McCarran amendment, exempting present justices from all application of the bill, as "another way" to attain the President's objectives. Asked whether the President would be prepared to accept a bill which left out all mention of additional justices, the authority thought a moment and replied: "We have not got to that bridge yet."

All of this talk, which seems to have been inspired by the White House itself, looks very much as if a way was being prepared for pouring much oil on Democratic Party waters, for accepting anything Congress cares to enact as a satisfactory compromise, and for getting the Supreme Court issue out of the way as swiftly as possible.

But Washington observers, once bitten, are twice shy. They are waiting for official confirmation that these are really President Roosevelt's views.

Robinson Successor, First

The Senate has decided to get the majority leadership fight out of the way before it approaches a showdown on the bigger court reorganization issue.

The decision was taken after Senators returned from Little Rock to Washington and consulted other members here. Opponents of the court plan who had previously in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Ford Firm and 8 Men Named For Trial in Plant Beatings

DETROIT, Mich., July 20 (AP)—Common Pleas Judge Ralph W. Liddy today ordered eight individuals and the Ford Motor Company as a corporation, held for trial in the Wayne County Circuit Court, on an assault warrant based on the riot at the Ford plant gates, May 26.

The formal charge was assault with intent to do great bodily harm less than the crime of murder, in connection with the beating of United Automobile Workers members attempting to distribute union literature near Ford's River Rouge plant in suburban Dearborn, Mich. Judge Liddy acted after hearing evidence that William Merriweather, on whose injuries the warrant was based, suffered two broken vertebrae. He said he found "probable cause" has been established against all of the defendants.

Conviction on the charge could result in a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and \$1000 fine. Individuals held for trial in the court's September term are Everett Moore of the Ford service department which polices company property; Wilfred Comment, Samuel Taylor, Wilford Sarkisian, Charles Goodman, Oscar Jones and Theodore Greis, all Ford employees, and Russell J. Edick, former newspaper circulation employee. A ninth defendant, Angelo Caruso, has disappeared.

The warrant was issued after Judge Liddy conducted a one-man grand jury inquiry into the fighting. Among the union men beaten were Richard T. Frankenstein, organizational director, and Walter Reuther, president of the west side local.

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board's case against the Ford

Labor Board Record In Industrial Rifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York, July 20

The June work sheet of the National Labor Relations Board regional office here shows the handling of 429 industrial disputes for the month, of which 244 were new cases, and 115, involving 12,448 workers, were adjusted.

The board supervised 13 elections in the period.

Company moved rapidly toward completion today and it appeared probable the defense would start its testimony tomorrow.

Louis J. Colombo, chief of Ford counsel, remained non-committal on his plans. Numerous Ford foremen and supervisors have attended the hearing and listened to testimony designed to support the charge the company engaged in unfair labor practices, but Mr. Colombo has not said how many he will call to the stand.

Several times during the parade of 80 labor board witnesses, Mr. Colombo intimated he might not call any witnesses. He has clashed repeatedly with Trial Examiner John T. Lindsay. Mr. Colombo contending the board's rules made it impossible for his client to receive a fair hearing.

Monday's session developed additional testimony from former Ford employees who claim they were discharged without justification after they joined the United Automobile Workers of America.

Delegates Fix Presidential Term

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

The convention surmounted its first and gravest threat of disruption when the compromise on representation at length was reached—this by means of providing membership in proportion to population in the lower house and an equal vote by states in the upper house—but there still lay before the assembly the grapple of the task of framing a government. Today, delegates decide executive shall be chosen by electors named by the state legislatures.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia, July 19, 1937.

Starting with a question as to eligibility of the Executive for a second term, the Federal Convention reopened today the whole question of how the Executive should be constituted. It finished by providing that he should be appointed by electors chosen by the state legislatures, should serve for six years instead of seven and, contrary to the earlier resolutions, be eligible to succeed himself. Left for tomorrow is only the question of apportioning the ratio of electors to the states.

The door to all this reconsideration was opened in a speech by Governor Morris. Luther Martin had moved to reinstate the ineligible clause once in the plan but later struck out. Mr. Morris urged it was necessary "to take into one view all that relates to the establishment of the Executive" since on right formation of this branch "must depend the efficacy and utility of the Union."

Fundamental Change
This at length was agreed to, and probably the most momentous and fundamental result is that which has taken the election of the Executive out of the hands of the National Legislature, making him no longer under obligation, so it for his office, and proposes to put the choice in the hands of the state legislatures as representatives of the people.

Before this result was reached, Mr. Morris delivered a description of his concept of the executive function which was considered remarkable as coming from one of his wealth and predictions for distinguished society.

"It is necessary that the Executive Magistrate should be the guardian of the people," he asserted, "even of the lower classes, against the great and wealthy who in the course of things will necessarily compose the legislative body. Wealth tends to corrupt the mind and to nourish its love of power, and to stimulate it to oppression. History proves this to be the spirit of the people."

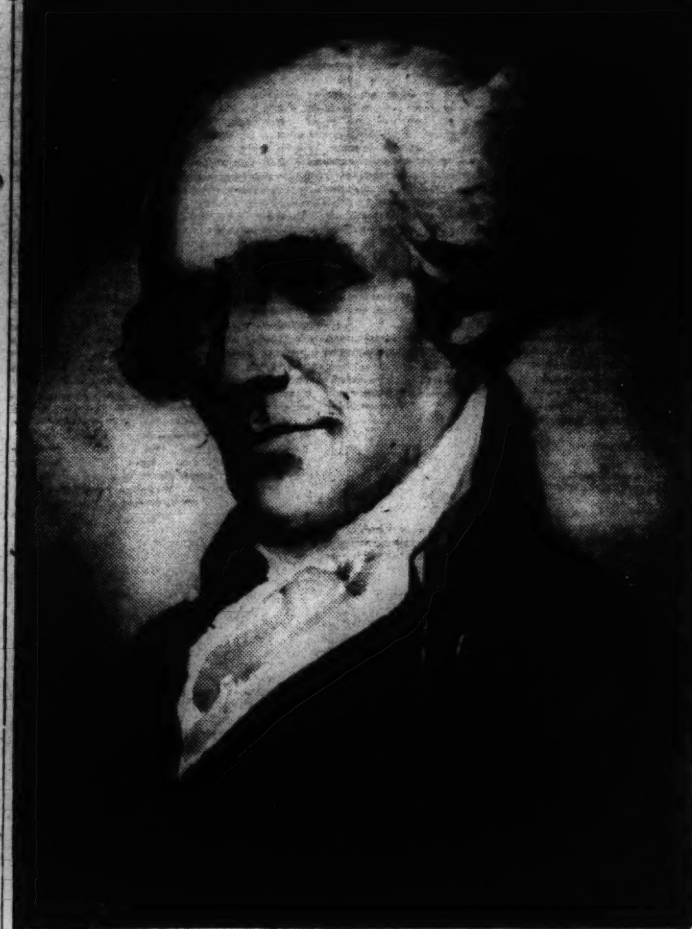
Popular Election
Following this line, Mr. Morris advocated the radical proposal of direct popular election of the Executive. "If he is to be the guardian of the people," he said, "let him be appointed by the people."

He further would have had the Chief Magistrate elected every two years, to be eligible for re-election and to be exempt even from impeachment by the Legislature. He believed that to be independent of the Legislature the Executive must either be elected by the people or else hold office for life.

Rufus King expressed the opinion that "an appointment by electors chosen by the people for the purpose would be liable to fewest objections."

Mr. Madison of Virginia favored popular election in theory, saying appointment by the Legislature would be attended with intrigues and would make the Executive improperly dependent.

"The people at large" would be the fittest source of appointment, he thought, and this method would be "as likely as any that could be devised to produce an Executive Magistrate of distinguished character, since the people generally could only know and vote for some citizen whose merits had rendered him an object of general attention and esteem." But in view of the differences in suffrage be-



Elbridge Gerry
Graduate of Harvard, Merchant and Politician, Who Joined the Patriot Party in Massachusetts Legislature. He Helped Foment Revolution and Urged Independence in Congress. During the War He Was Elected to Directorships, Obtaining Gunpowder and Other Activities, at the Same Time Frowning Upon Profit-seeking. Gerry Was Opposed to the Purpose of the Constitutional Convention, but Attended in the Hope of Winning The March Centralization of Government. He Opposed Ratification of the Constitution Partly Because of the Lack of a Bill of Rights. Later He Became a Member of the House of Representatives, Commissioner to France, Governor of Massachusetts, Speaker of "Gerrymandering" Bill and, in 1813, Vice-President of the United States.

tween the northern states and those of the south where many of the population were non-voting Negroes, he inclined to Mr. King's recommendation of electors.

On the other hand, Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts was against a popular election as being the worst mode of all for electing the Chief Magistrate. "The people are uninformed, and would be misled by a few designing men," he said, "and if an Executive popularly elected should do his duty, he would be turned out for it like Governor Bowdoin in Massachusetts and President Sullivan in New Hampshire." He proposed appointment of the electors by the state executives.

In two votes on parts of a motion by Oliver Ellsworth it was decided by large margins to have the Execu-

tive appointed by electors and to have the electors chosen by the state legislatures. A further section of his motion which would apportion one elector to each of the smallest states, two to the medium-sized and three to the large—this on a suggestion by William Patterson—was postponed till tomorrow.

In a subsequent vote, the question of ineligibility to a second term was disposed of by eight votes to two, and then the seven-year term was disapproved. Against Mr. Morris' arguments for a short term, objections were made that frequent elections would be expensive and would dissuade the Executive from exercising needed firmness. Hugh Williamson proposed six years and this was almost unanimously accepted.

New Yielding on Court Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

sisted on an immediate vote to recommit, decided to drop the proposal for the present. In the meantime, most of them are preparing to back the candidacy of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, against Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the assistant majority leader, for the permanent leadership.

The leadership choice will be made at a caucus of Democratic senators called for 10 a. m. Wednesday. It is expected that all 75 Democratic senators will be on hand. The session will be secret, with nominations made from the floor in accordance with normal parliamentary rules.

Suspension of the court fight amounts to a virtual truce and means that the court crisis will not be brought to a head by a motion to recommit for several days. Under one new program the Senate met today prepared to adjourn quickly, until Thursday session. The Thursday session is expected to be devoted entirely to a drive to override Mr. Roosevelt's veto of a bill to maintain low interest rates on federal land bank farm loans.

Further Delay on Court
Thus it is expected that no showdown on the Supreme Court issue would be had until Friday at the earliest.

The delay carries the Supreme Court fight one more week into the summer and postpones the rest of the New Deal program a similar period. Current interpretation followed the decision. One group saw the presidential forces willing to allow a delay while working on a supposed new compromise; another argued that the opposition senators after taking a test of sentiment had found they lacked sufficient votes, after all, to recommit the proposal and end the whole matter.

The task of interpretation in the confused situation was at best, a difficult one.

On the one side, opponents professed encouragement by the letter of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, close friend of President Roosevelt, in attacking the court measure.

On the other hand, New Deal leaders, after a two-hour conference here yesterday at the White House, threatened revolt against the court bill in the lower chamber.

The Administration has lost the able services of Joseph T. Robinson as majority leader, as well, apparently, as one precious vote from Arkansas.

Blows Deal Bill
Representative Hutton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has threatened revolt against the court bill in the lower chamber.

The Administration has lost the able services of Joseph T. Robinson as majority leader, as well, apparently, as one precious vote from Arkansas.

All the cumulative advantage

against a potential filibuster built up by six days of continuous "legislative day," in which senators were confined to two speeches, has been lost by adjournment.

Governor Lehman has delivered a blow at the court plan, the chief strength of which comes from his leadership, support of all New Deal measures.

However, too much weight cannot be given to these developments. The vote is still close in the Senate and Administration leaders still believe they have a majority of four or five votes if it comes to a showdown, which they demand.

Wagner Thought Unaffected
Furthermore, the Lehman letter is believed unlikely to have an effect on Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, to whom it was addressed. Friends of the Senator declare he not only will vote but speak for the court plan, thereby taking off its edge.

Comments on the Lehman letter differed, from the angry exclamation of one Administration leader that it was a "stab in the back" to the exultant comment of opposition senators, as they left the congressional train, that it was the "final blow."

One new factor in the situation is the return of Vice-President Garner. He has made it plain that he will not take sides in the leadership fight between Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, thereby following the hands-off policy of the White House.

Mr. Garner may be a potent factor in winding up the court battle, now that Senator Robinson is gone. Just where he will throw his influence, however, is uncertain. His personal predilections are not on the side of radical New Deal measures. It is known, but, like Senator Robinson, he has the tradition of a political "good soldier."

Political Control Board Is Established by Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—In another important State Department reorganization move designed to enhance the efficiency of the diplomatic machinery of the Government in the face of unusual foreign problems, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today announced formation of a new three-man political control board.

The purpose of the board will be to relieve Secretary Hull of much routine detail and free him for general policy work. It will consist of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State Hugh Wilson and James C. Duff, who is given a new title as adviser on political affairs.

The group, with Mr. Duff acting in the key capacity, will have jurisdiction over all the geographical divisions of the department which deal with political affairs. The heads of the divisions will in the future report to or through Mr. Duff instead of direct to the secretary as in the past.

Mr. Duff is advanced to the new post from the position of chief of the European division. He is replaced there by J. Pierpont Moffat. Mr. Moffat has recently been brought back to Washington from a tour of duty as consul-general in Australia. Previously he had been chief of the Western European division.

Lehman Is Target Of Opposing Sides Over Court Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Governor Herbert H. Lehman received vigorous applause today from opponents of Supreme Court revision in answer to his letter calling upon Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York to vote against the compromise court bill. Voicing dismay, New Dealers and friends of the Roosevelt Administration were less vocal, but in labor circles Governor Lehman was exulted for lending aid to the fight of judicial reform.

In all political camps here astonishment was voiced that the New York Governor, one of the closest of the President's political allies, could have broken so publicly with Mr. Roosevelt upon a measure as near as this one to the heart of the Administration's program.

Congratulations were telegraphed to Governor Lehman by Alfred A. Cook, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Association of The Bar of The City of New York, who emphasized that the bar was deeply indebted to the Governor for insisting upon the independence of the courts. The New York Bar Association has opposed the court program.

Another supporter of Governor Lehman was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who characterized the Wagner letter as "without extravagance or partisanship."

Prof. Raymond Moley, a member of the original Roosevelt brain trust and editor of Today, announced that Governor Lehman was "to be commended for taking a courageous stand in behalf of fundamental American democracy as against party expediency."

Meanwhile, the American Labor Party, through Alex Rose, its executive secretary, issued a statement deploring the action of Governor Lehman, whom the party supported for re-election last fall.

"However well intentioned his own purposes and motives may be, and however devoted he may be to the leadership of President Roosevelt," the statement said, "the inevitable effect of the Governor's letter at this time, when the fate of the legislation hangs in the balance, will be to lend aid and comfort, as well as material support, to the reactionaries, who will use the Governor's letter as a basis for their attack on the progress of the measures for which both the Governor and the President have fought."

The difficult position confronting Senator Wagner as recipient of the Lehman letter was widely recognized here. The Senator has been a leader in the bloc supporting the President's bill, although recently reported as wavering on the issue. The latter report this week caused the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, headed by Frank E. Gannett, New York newspaper publisher, to dispatch a barrage of letters and telegrams to the junior senator from New York to join the court bill opposition. Both Senator Wagner and Governor Lehman have a tremendous vote following in New York City.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

of the struggle in which not your church alone but the (Roman) Catholic Church as well is engaged against the distortion and suppression of Christian witness, and in the training of the young in a living faith in Jesus Christ as son of God and King of Kings and Lord of the Universe.

In taking this action the Oxford conference, addressing itself to the Christians of Germany said: "We your brethren in other churches are one with our suffering brethren in the German Evangelical Church in love and prayer. Your Lord is our Lord, your faith our faith, your baptism our baptism. We are moved to a more living trust ourselves by your steadfast witness to Christ and we pray that we may be given grace in all our churches to bear the same clear witness to our Lord."

Faith Born of Sacrifice
In a final word of solidarity for the brethren in Germany the conference said: "We call upon the churches to make intercession for you with our Father in Heaven and to rejoice that once again it has been proved that faith born of sacrifice is counted worthy of sacrifice."

In pressing his recommendation the Bishop of Chichester called attention to the fact that German Free Churches and the Old Catholic Church in Germany were represented at Oxford. "We are concerned," he said, "with the absence of any German Evangelical Church delegation."

Before calling for the vote the Bishop of Chichester recalled the circumstances which led up to the present situation in Germany with its peril for the churches in that country.

"We cannot forget the many tribulations through which Germany has passed during the past 19 years," he said. "We cannot forget the sadness of her circumstances and mistakes, and I would say more than mistakes which we now see too late of the other powers."

"How deeply indeed one regrets that the opportunities then existing for a kinder and more humane settlement of Europe had not been met in a generous imaginative way by all the powers with whom responsibility lay. We must not forget these facts as we, churchmen, from so many countries, face difficulties today."

"Let us do everything we can," he continued "to encourage the return of Germany into the full enjoyment of the spiritual and material life and world of nations—in a spirit of comradeship and trust based upon acceptance of a common moral and spiritual standard. And above all let us not forget the repentance of our own shortcomings of many years—our selfishness, our isolation and indifference to the needs which are a reproach to the churches."

The Rev. M. Boegner of the Protestant Federation of France and one of the presidents of the conference seconded the resolution presented by the Bishop of Chichester.

U. S.-Brazilian Trade Pact Stirs Criticism by Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 20—The American-Brazilian statement of financial policy published under the names of Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, and Arthur de Souza Costa, Finance Minister of Brazil, is sharply criticized here as a "strange agreement" and a "trade agreement directed against Germany."

For Germany, it is declared in a semi-official communiqué, special interest turns on the statement that Brazil pledges itself to protect the rules laid down in the American-Brazilian trade pact, which, in turn, will side competition directly subsidized by a government.

Trade Problems Raised
The Hull-Costa declaration, the communiqué concludes, raises problems regarding trade policy between Germany and Brazil which will possibly have an important influence on their commerce in the future and it will be regretted here if the economic relations of the two states should be affected thereby.

How great is the importance Germany attaches to trade relations with Brazil may be gathered from the fact that Dr. Karl Ritter, head of the economic section of the Foreign Office since 1924, has just been appointed Ambassador to Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Ritter has played an important role in the development of German trade relations during the past 13 years.

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"So if the United States is of the opinion that the present settlement of German-Brazilian exchange of goods and the compensation agreement are specially favorable to Germany then the United States can claim the same favor for itself, but not discontinuation of this favor for Germany."

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Stronger U.S. Foreign Policy?

(Continued from Page 1)

are at stake and that the only way to protect these values is for the democracies—particularly Britain and the United States—to stand together well armed for any possible danger. They believe that this course is the surest guarantee of peace on the ground that the aggressor group is always the danger to the peace. If it was clear that Britain, France and the United States were standing together.

Ever since Italy invaded Ethiopia these two conflicting points of view have been at work on the Administration and each has had its effect. Officially, the neutral influence has been predominant at the State Department. But there have been several significant deviations—almost all of which involved the White House.

The most striking deviation was President Roosevelt's vigorous practice of democracy and blunt criticism of dictatorship in his speech at Buenos Aires last December. This, coupled with the numerous visits which have been made here during the past six months by prominent British statesmen, has given rise in several European capitals to an assumption that the United States is working more and more into co-operation with Britain.

Views of Neutral Group
The neutrality group has been extremely anxious to counteract this impression and scored an important success in the visit of Prime Minister van Zeeland last month. They rendered him every possible courtesy and sought to create the impression that the attitude of the United States more closely parallels that of the neutral Oslo group than that of the British.

This is the background of a decision taken some weeks ago to issue publicly a new statement of American foreign policy. Members of both groups were consulted. What came out last Friday under Secretary Hull's name is the result which is significant more for what it did not say than what it did. It is learned in competent and informed circles that the position and principles of the neutral group were ignored in the statement. That is to say, Mr. Hull was being urged to make a statement emphasizing American neutrality, instead of making a statement expressing American approval of certain principles of international conduct. The criticism of the neutrals is not so much over the Hull principles, but over the fact that he said nothing whatever about neutrality. The word neutrality does not once appear in the statement.

What is not known is where the responsibility lies for this decision. The conciliatory notes of the statement are undoubtedly Mr. Hull's own. The endorsement of tariff barrier reductions is his own personal program. Many more of the phrases have a ring familiar to those who know Mr. Hull. But the suspicion is shared by several observers that the important elements, the declaration that American interests and rights are affected by hostilities anywhere in the world and the strongly implied criticism of the aggressor nations, were ordered by the White House.

It is considered certain, at least, that Mr. Hull would not have said "we are prepared . . . to increase our armed forces" unless he had been either authorized or ordered to do so by the White House. For this phrase is the first official hint that further American rearmament is contemplated.

That certain influential individuals including Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, have been urging a new naval expansion program including at least three more battleships beyond the two now under contract was reported as far back as May 19. But until now there has never been any indication that this view would prevail.

The statement of willingness "to learn as well as disarm provides just such an indication and it is today believed in many quarters that this statement will soon be followed by more tangible action. Japan's refusal to agree to a 14-inch limit on guns for battleships is believed to have influenced the President in the direction of the naval expansion program and Japan's current attitude toward China to further impel him with the necessity for a vigorous rearmament program which to parallel Britain's rearmament at least in regard to navies.

There is no evidence yet for assuming that the commitment to "vigorous co-operation with the democracies, as opposed to the strict neutrality doctrine, is final or complete. The two doctrines are two roads. The Administration has tried a bit of each, its course marking a path back and forth between the two. The Hull statement puts it

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Madrid's Forces Hold Wedge Driven Into Franco's Lines

HENDAYE, FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER, July 20 (P)—Insurgent onslaughts by land and air were reported by Generalissimo Francisco Franco's headquarters today to have brought "an alteration" of battle lines on Madrid's western front.

Government reports asserted that yesterday's fierce fighting, the fifth day of the greatest battle of the civil war, ended with Gen. José Miaja's troops still clinging to their newly-won positions on a salient into General Franco's lines.

The insurgent communiqué cited fresh victories on the Aragon front where it said, General Franco's forces occupied important positions in the vicinity of Albarracín, including the village of Bronchales. A Madrid report confirmed this but claimed fresh victories on the Biscayan front in the north.

Communications Consolidated "On the northern front our artillery shelled military objectives at Oviedo," said the Government communiqué. "In the Somiedo sector, we captured all positions on Majón mountain, which places the whole mountain under our complete control. We thereby consolidated important communications."

Barcelona reported that four insurgent planes bombed the near-by town of Tarragona and the village of Cambrils last night, causing several casualties before the anti-aircraft gunners drove them off.

Many Planes in Battle Most of the insurgent aerial operations, however, were concentrated on the Madrid front. A radio broadcast from Salamanca, General Franco's general headquarters, said "hundreds of our planes" joined in the Madrid onslaught, "dropping enormous quantities of explosives on the red fortifications."

The radio asserted that a Government battalion was "decimated" by General Franco's airmen. Fighting was continuing "with ferocity" in the Brunete sector, the insurgent communiqué said, after more than 12 hours of combat yesterday. Insurgent sources, however, acknowledged that General Franco's field headquarters transmitted only a few details of the battle.

'Heil' Camp Stirs Veterans' Demand For U. S. Inquiry

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 20 (P)—Demanding a Congressional investigation, a Jersey City unit of the Veterans of Foreign Wars pledged itself today to combat what it called fostering of an alien allegiance among youth at a German-American camp where the Nazi emblem is "heiled."

Through Representative Mary Norton (D) of New Jersey the veterans sought investigation of the "source of funds and object" of the German-American Bund, sponsor of Camp Nordland in the Sussex Hills of northern New Jersey. Swastika banners carried by 1,000 uniformed men on parade, accompanied by a gray-shirted military guard, drew fascist salutes by 8,000 members of the bund at a camp rally Sunday.

Deportation Urged The Jersey City veterans' post asked President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull to investigate "those citizens who took part in pledging allegiance to the Swastika," and urged that their "citizenship be revoked and they be deported."

Declaring for the Veterans of Foreign Wars slogan—"one flag, one country and one language"—Commander Harry Striner of Gen. Joseph Wheeler Post said its 300 members objected to the salute to the swastika in the United States. Mr. Striner said the veterans were especially concerned over the bund rule that "only German" be spoken at its 21 camps in the nation, attended by more than 200,000 children.

All Called U. S. Citizens Fritz Kuhn, national leader of the bund, said all at the New Jersey camp were American citizens, and that it was not a "Nazi" camp, although they sympathized with the Hitler National Socialist Government in Germany. Nordland was described as "America's white man's camp" by William Krome of Philadelphia, a district leader.

For children, the New Jersey 100-acre site is advertised as a summer camp, with swimming, hikes, and athletic contests. For adults it is a rendezvous for folk-dancing, singing, and picnicking, camp leaders said.

Speakers confined themselves to criticism of what they termed "efforts of a minority to block establishment of the North Jersey camp." John L. Lewis and the C. I. O.; Samuel Untermyer, New York attorney and Nazi boycott leader; and Communism.

A group of Italian-American "Blackshirts" were present as guests. Dr. Salvatore Carra of Union City, their spokesman, addressed the Bund members as "Nazi friends," praising the exhibition of swastikas.

At his organization's national convention at Buffalo next month Mr. Striner said he would offer a resolution making it mandatory for local veterans' posts to see that "only the American system of government is upheld."

Naval Planes Flew 150,000-Mile Course In Earhart Search

HONOLULU, July 20 (P)—Navy planes and ships traveled 180,000 miles in the search for Amelia Earhart, Rear Admiral Orin G. Murfin disclosed today in a statement expressing belief the flier and her aviator had perished.

"It is believed the search, as conducted in the area decided upon," Admiral Murfin said, "was effective and established beyond reasonable doubt that neither the plane nor its personnel are above the water in the area searched."

The hunt for Miss Earhart and Capt. Frederick G. Noonan began July 2, when their plane was forced down near the end of a 2970-mile hop from New Guinea to tiny Howland Island, 1500 miles south of here. Miss Earhart was nearing the end of her "last for fun" flight around the world.

Navy planes, Admiral Murfin declared, "flew over 150,000 miles, or 150,000 miles, and coast guard vessels steamed upward of 30,000 miles, and they searched an area approximately the size of Texas."

The navy completed its search late Sunday. George Palmer Putnam and Mrs. Amy Earhart, husband and mother of Miss Earhart, expressed hope "a miracle may happen" and the flier and her aviator will be found safe.

Revenue Bureau Seeks To Tax Ticket 'Scalpers'

WASHINGTON, July 20 (P)—The Internal Revenue Bureau has started a campaign to collect the Federal amusement tax from ticket "scalpers."

The bureau said each admission ticket to a theater or other amusement place must bear the actual price for which the ticket was sold to the patron, especially if the ticket was sold at any place outside of the regular ticket office.

The Federal Government has a 10 per cent tax on amusement tickets and the bureau said the tax must apply to the full price paid by a purchaser. Treasury officials said persons who put a price on tickets to avoid the tax would be prosecuted.

Where the Spell of Old Spain Still Holds Sway



Untroubled Cities Far From Battlefields
Top—A Main Street, Salamanca, Spain.
Lower Left—Medieval Tower of the Collegiate Church, Salamanca.
Lower Right—Medieval Tower in Salamanca.

Powers Postpone Action on British Plan for Spain

LONDON, July 20 (P)—A nine-power committee of the "hands off Spain" group of 27 European nations adjourned speedily today without facing what British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said would be its "setback or fall" test.

The only discussion was on the provision of Britain's compromise plan for non-intervention in Spain assigning observers in Spanish ports.

British observers said that the subcommittee agreed "in principle" to the plan which would substitute the observance for the international control fleet which Italy and Germany have withdrawn. They said the technical subcommittee would devise an operating plan.

The prime issue was expected to be the proposal to grant limited belligerent rights to both sides of the civil war.

Lord Plymouth, British chairman of the International Non-Intervention Committee, presided at the meeting at which France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Russia, Czechoslovakia and Sweden also were represented.

U. S. Policy in Spain Termed 'Treacherous' By Communist Leader

NEW YORK, July 20 (P)—Earl Browder, leader of the Communist party in this country, asserted last night in a speech before a Madison Square Garden mass meeting that the United States was following a "treacherous" policy in "blockading" Loyalist Spain.

Commemorating the first anniversary of the Spanish civil war, Leftists and other supporters of the Madrid Government heard Mr. Browder denounce Washington for "betrayal" of the Spanish Government.

Another speaker was Dr. Enrique Carles de la Casa, Spanish ambassador recently returned from his beleaguered government. In a prepared translation of his address, he made no direct criticism of the neutral-law's application.

He said, however, that the United States was well aware "what it represents to the Spanish Government."

"That the United States," said Mr. Browder, "with such rich traditions of international help received and given in the struggle for democracy, should have been among the first and most shameless in blockading Spain is a disgrace that can be wiped out only by complete reversal of this treacherous policy."

"One obvious duty," said Norman Thomas, socialist party leader who recently returned from a visit to the war-torn peninsula, "is to insist that the U. S. Government, since it has adopted its present neutrality law, enforce them against Italy and Germany, the invaders of our country."

"This committee," he said, "would have no other purpose than to write the epitaph of democracy if the (Spanish) peoples did not have deeply rooted in their hearts... love of justice, liberty and freedom."

Among messages read to the audience were telegrams from President Cardenas of Mexico and Dr. Albert Einstein.

There Still Remains a Spain Untouched by Storm of War

GIBRALTAR—It is unusually pleasant to visit peaceful parts of Spain when there is so much being spoken and written of the destruction going on in better known parts of the country.

One of the most charming untroubled towns in Andalusia is Jerez de la Frontera. One can spend many hours wandering round the quaintly beautiful streets of the "old city" with its simple architecture of Moorish inspiration, adorned with the sculptured stone and wrought iron, which is so truly Spanish. The tower of the Collegiate Church is entirely Moorish.

Jerez appeals as being the "truest" town in Spain. There is an even tenor about its ways, a happy interplay between the townfolk, their mode of life, and the actual masonry of the buildings that results in a very satisfying atmosphere, entirely free from that reaction felt at the sight of modern men and women conducting themselves self-consciously in incongruous medieval surroundings.

Salamanca usually greets one with a cool breeze which successfully blows away the last traces of Andalusia's warm sun. The Plaza Mayor (chief square) generally accepted as being the finest in Spain, is entirely surrounded by a colonnade, above which there is a unbroken wall of golden-brown houses. The whole is in perfect proportion.

The cathedrals, the university and other handsome buildings can be seen from the main streets, but there are all sorts of delightful spots hidden in the by-ways.

The timid pushing open of great wooden doors often reveals the most attractive courtyards, old wood-work brown with age, wrought iron hanging lamps and decorative iron-work over the wells. And always the soft golden background of old stone.

The Irish College Medieval towers rise from ecclesiastical buildings unget-at-ably hidden away. One of the most attractive buildings in Salamanca is the Irish College with its quiet colonnaded courtyard and green lawn.

Near by is a church with a glorious picture by Giuseppe Rivera, the rather simple surroundings and good light setting it off to greater advantage than is usual with pictures in churches.

Famously right in the north is another attractive town whose prosperity seems to have remained intact. Its big and more modern square is also attractive, though utterly different from that of Salamanca. In spite of its modernity one only has to leave it by one of the narrow streets to fall back almost immediately into the picturesque past.

Auto Price 'Ads' Charged Misleading

WASHINGTON, July 20 (P)—The Federal Trade Commission charged General Motors Corporation and the Ford Motor Company today with making "false and misleading representations" in advertising the prices of automobiles.

General Motors Sales Corporation also was named a respondent. The commission's complaint charged that advertisements for some General Motors and Ford cars result in "deception of the public and injury to competitors."

Saying the companies' advertisements usually feature in large type a designated f. o. b. price for certain cars, a commission statement added: "The complaints charge the advertisements are arranged in such a manner as to create the impression that fully-equipped cars so illustrated and described may be purchased at the f. o. b. or delivery point complete and ready for operation for the prices featured, or at other points for the featured prices plus the cost of transportation."

The cars so advertised, the commission alleged, are not those usually sold for the featured price. The featured prices, it said, usually is the cost of the companies' less expensive cars.

The companies were given 30 days to answer the charges. Hearings then may be held after which the commission will decide whether to issue cease and desist orders.

Two Lynched in Florida TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 20 (P)—Assistant Chief of Police W. L. Frazer said two young Negroes charged with the slaying of a Tallahassee policeman were lynched by unidentified persons early today.

Anti-Smuggling Drive at Shanghai Alarms Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's movement to boycott smuggled goods has become so intensified that the Japanese language press in Shanghai, as well as Japanese officials and business men, manifests considerable concern and there is talk of starting a counter-campaign against the "smuggled goods boycott movement" lest it affect the free flow of Japanese products legitimately imported into China.

Paradoxically certain Japanese interests have suffered already through the smuggling of Japanese and other goods by Chinese, Japanese and Koreans in North China under protection of the Japanese military. For these smuggled goods have competed against duty-paying goods, as well as gutting the market.

Now the fear is that these factors will receive the almost crushing addition of a renewed anti-Japanese boycott, not so much against all Japanese goods, but necessarily affecting what may be termed the innocent—i. e., the duty-paid—along with the smuggled.

Mass Meetings Held The Japanese press here has gone so far as to charge, in fact, that the "smuggled goods boycott movement" is actually a camouflage for revival of the former comprehensive anti-Japanese boycott which followed the 1931 Japanese Manchuria adventure, the setting up of "Manchoukuo," the conquest of Jehol, and similar incidents.

But although Nanking has shown a disposition to punish anything proved to be anti-Japanese, Chinese public bodies are going ahead with plans to sponsor and push the movement against smuggled goods which, on the face of it, cannot meet with any National Government opposition so long as it is kept within its indicated limits.

A number of mass meetings have been held here, featured by oath-taking ceremonies in which the participants solemnly covenanted not to buy, sell or in any way deal with smuggled goods.

Student Manifesto A "Shanghai Committee For Not Buying or Selling of Smuggled Goods" has been formed, with an executive committee directing its affairs, and in echo of this a "Shanghai Students Not Buying or Selling Smuggled Goods Movement Association" has been formed with all the ceremony warranted by the elaborate title.

The student organization promptly signalled its formation by issuing a manifesto to student bodies throughout the nation, urging them to join the movement and to eradicate the menace to the "economic life pulse" of the country. This manifesto declared that during the past year no less than \$50,000,000 worth of smuggled goods was brought into China, and if such duties had been collected, a substantial sum would have been yielded to finance "our work in preparation to resist our enemies."

The Shanghai Women's Culture Acceleration Society, one of the more influential women's organizations in Shanghai, has also decided to join in the movement.

The Roman Catholic Church's opposition to a concordat between the Government and the Vatican has been a factor in the movement.

Rioting in Belgrade Over Church Dispute

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 20 (P)—Bicycle-riding gendarmes patrolled Belgrade today to avert further outbreaks in the disturbed situation marking the Serbian Orthodox Church's opposition to a concordat between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church.

The veteran Orthodox Bishop Simon of Sabatz and Wola Janich, former government leader in parliament, who was expelled from the party because of his opposition to the concordat, were injured when police and paraders clashed yesterday near the Belgrade cathedral.

The police had banned the parade on the ground that it was a demonstration against the pact with the Vatican, which was signed in 1933, but still awaits parliamentary approval. The Churchmen asserted that the demonstration was merely a gesture of hope for recovery of the Orthodox Patriarch who had been ill.

Bishop Simon was reported in serious condition as a result of his injuries.

The Orthodox hierarchy has said it would punish any Orthodox members of parliament voting for the concordat. The church asserted that the pact gives "unequally high precedence to the Roman Catholic Church in the field of education and politics."

Parliament was scheduled to resume its session in the afternoon and opposition deputies were prepared to interpellate government leaders concerning the police action.

Gasoline and Oil Control Considered

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20 (P)—New York State's suggestion of a 10-state parity to study gasoline prices and set up quality standards in the gasoline and oil industry has drawn favorable replies from eight states.

Assemblyman Harold B. Ehrlich, chairman of a state legislative committee to investigate the gasoline and oil industry, explained, however, that the conference probably would not be held until fall because of the summer heat.

His proposal was addressed to officials in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas, Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois and Washington.

Mr. Ehrlich said the conference would hinge on two main questions: 1. Whether the gasoline and oil industry should be subjected to public control and regulation and whether such control should be state or Federal. 2. Establishment of uniform grading, testing and minimum quality standards for gasoline and oil at minimum prices.

Mutual Withdrawal of Troops Demanded in China's Note

NANKING, July 20 (P)—Japan's note to China, July 18, demanding that China had replied to the virtual ultimatum to withdraw her troops from the Peiping battle area with a reiteration that no settlement would be acceptable unless Japanese troops also were withdrawn.

"The only terms acceptable to China for settlement of the crisis were contained in yesterday's note," Japanese said. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, had told Shinroku Hida, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires.

Yesterday's note declared that Japanese troop movements indicated the "clear intention of Japan to resort to force" and proposed the two countries agree to simultaneous withdrawal of their armed forces to the positions held before the clash west of Peiping on July 7.

Japanese said that their representative had informed Mr. Wang in the two-hour conference that Tokyo desired the Nanking Government not to interfere with a local settlement of the incident.

To that Mr. Wang was said to have replied that China had "no objection to a local settlement as long as the Nanking Government approves of it."

The conference was called under the pressure of what the Domei (Japanese) News Agency said was the Japanese Army's "last warning" that the hostilities in the Tientsin-Peiping area must be ended on Tokyo's terms.

Chinese commanders were warned that the virtual ultimatum of Maj. Gen. Seichi Kita, Japanese military attaché in China, the news agency said, that they must "disregard minor differences" and "save the situation by prompt withdrawal of Central (Nanking) Government troops and air forces to their original stations."

Previously General Hikada had been reported, apparently without basis, as having demanded Chinese acceptance of Japan's terms by last midnight.

The Chinese Foreign Office disclosed the contents of a note Mr. Wang sent the Japanese Embassy. It was said to have been written in part by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Central Government, who has remained at Kuling, summer resort on the middle Yangtze river.

"The movements of Japanese troops (into Hopei province) which have not ceased, indicate the clear intention of Japan to resort to force," the note charged.

"Circumstances have forced China to take precautionary measures of self-defense, but the National Government has not relaxed its efforts for peace."

The note proposed that Japan and China agree to simultaneous cessation of military movements and withdrawal of their armed forces to the positions occupied before the clash at the Marco Polo bridge July 7.

Embassy Investigates Attack on Americans

PEIPING, China, July 20 (P)—The American Embassy said it was calling attention of Japanese officials to an attack by Japanese sentries on two American women, after deposition had been made by the women. The sentries were on guard before the Japanese Embassy.

The women were Mrs. Helen R. Jones of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Carol Lathrop of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Jones stated that they were walking toward their hotel through the embassy quarter, in the center of the street, not on the sidewalk, when some sentries came from behind sandbag barricades.

Miss Lathrop, she stated, was kicked, while a sentry held Mrs. Jones fast with the flat of his bayonet. Finally they let them go, pushing them roughly and giving Mrs. Jones a severe kick. The women then went to the hotel and notified the Embassy.

Marconi Deplored Invention for War

LONDON, July 20 (P)—George Lansbury, veteran British labor leader, disclosed today that Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless who passed on at Rome today, had told him in an interview 10 days ago he was deeply worried because "the world's scientific genius was being used to create weapons of destruction."

The British member of Parliament, who went to Rome to see Premier Mussolini in the interest of a world peace movement, said Marconi was perturbed over strained relations between Italy and Great Britain.

"He thought it terrible that Italians should ever be considered as enemies by the British," Lansbury said. "Marconi also thought it a terrible thing that the inventive and scientific genius of the world was being used for purposes of destruction which might ultimately result in modern inventions destroying all we take pride in as our inheritance from the past."

PEIPING, July 20 (P)—A journey through the trouble zone west of Peiping showed that Gen. Sun Chieh-yuan, commander of the 26th army and chief of the Tientsin-Changhai Political Council, apparently was carrying out his oral promise to the Japanese to withdraw his troops.

Evacuation of units of the 26th army to Changshai, on the Peiping-Hankow railway 13 miles southwest of Peiping, was in full swing.

The Associated Press correspondent found soldiers of this army rapidly clearing out of the area in which they have had intermittent clashes with the Japanese since July 7.

Laborers were hurriedly improving the cart trails to accommodate a heavy traffic converging on Changshai, which lies just west of the Yungting river and is the present northern terminus of the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Dozens of motorbuses attached to the 26th army rumbled toward Changshai, laden with troops and their families, and piled with their belongings. The road teemed with thousands of refugees from Peiping, as well as wandering or running with loaded rickshaws. Occasionally taxicab was seen in the southward-moving procession.

The return of General Sung to Peiping relieved tension in the city. General Sung assured the populace that, despite the 26th army's movement southward, they would be protected.

Dispatches from Tientsin said that General Sung's mission in Peiping was to persuade his more recalcitrant commanders, Gen. Feng Chian and Gen. Chin Teh-chen, to withdraw their troops from the North China area.

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Tests Prepare for Flying Regular Stratosphere Line

News in Aviation

It may not sound as if it's related to air safety, but the Government is planning an investigation of what the passengers think about when they're up in the air. It is a part of the new aviation modernization program of the Department of Commerce.

Only a detail, the study of passenger as well as pilot reactions, is being made in preparation for flying at high altitudes. The trend is up. And the Government wants, this time, to know in advance, the problems which sub-stratosphere air routes will have to meet.

This presents some idea of the comprehensiveness of the newly announced two-year program of the department which will see the expenditure of more than \$7,000,000. From 1936 appropriations the Bureau of Air Commerce has spent \$682,000 on work in 60 locations where the jobs are expected to be finished before winter sets in.

Of the current appropriation \$3,037,000 will be spent during the next fiscal year for modernization and construction of air navigation aids. In addition, authority has been given by Congress to spend \$2,000,000 in 1938 and a similar sum in 1939.

Another significant work has been started by the new safety and planning division of the Bureau of Air Commerce in the study of the effects of higher altitude flying on pilots and passengers in anticipation of the trend toward sub-stratosphere flight.

The safety and planning division also is concerned with aircraft, airports, air transportation, aeronautical education, international aeronautical problems, power plants and radio development. It will also assist in the formation of regulations and planning for provision of navigation aids and other services rendered to aeronauts.

The two-year scheme will produce the following changes and improvements:

Increase in speed of teletype circuits and extension by adding 7500 miles of circuits including 100 additional stations, at all of which hourly weather reports will be transmitted.

Two high-powered simultaneous radio range and communications stations at Delta, Utah, and Mullen, Idaho, where previous radio service has not been available. These medium-powered stations of the same type at other points throughout the country where radio service has not been available.

These new locations are: Gordonsville, Va. Enterprise, Utah; Pulaski, Va. Phoenix, Ariz.; Lynchburg, Va. Blythe, Calif.; Bristol, Tenn. Hartford, Conn.; Smithville, Tenn. Bangor, Maine; Las Vegas, Nev. Whitehall, Mont.; Drummond, Mont. powered radio.

Seven medium powered radio

range and communications stations at points where radio service has not been available, at Portland and Augusta, Maine; Concord, N. H.; Rockaway, N. Y.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; and Superior and Belgrade, Mont.

All of the station positions employing simultaneous range and voice communication have come as a result of evidence brought up by Congressional committees and urged by airlines operators after several accidents had occurred due to the need for such type of radio service.

Improvement of radio equipment is scheduled at Nashville, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Chattanooga, Tenn. By replacing with simultaneous range and voice stations the former obsolete range stations. The Port Worth, Texas, and Fresno, Calif., stations are to be converted to simultaneous range and voice transmission.

Radio locations markers to replace or supplement the "cone of silence" are to be installed at Washington, Newark, Chicago and Kansas City. Lighting of routes between Atlanta-Augusta, Ga.; Helena-Great Falls, Mont.; Portland-Bangor, Maine; and Concord, N. H.-Burlington, Vt.

Approach lights in preparation for blind landings to be installed at Amarillo and Fort Worth, Texas; Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Newark, N. J., and Pittsburgh, Penna.

In addition the bureau has let contracts in many cases for new radio stations, new simultaneous beams to replace present beams, radio airways markers, and "localizer" airport markers. These are expected to be completed by the end of the calendar year preparatory to the extensive changes that will take place in 1938.

Following quickly in Britain upon the annual display by the Royal Air Force came that of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors. This is a trade show at which manufacturers show and fly their latest products, and was attended this year by some 500 spectators representing about 50 different countries.

Among the latest types flown was the de Havilland "Albatross," a descendant of the "Comet," which won the England-Australia race in 1935. This has a cruising speed of 210 m. p. h. and will shortly be making experimental trans-Atlantic flights. For these much of the pay load will go toward extra fuel.

In climbing and diving ability the Hawker Hurricane dive-bomber biplane powered with a Perseus sleeve-valve engine seemed to go up almost vertically after a take-off

Front Wheel Enables Full Speed Landing



New Army Plane With Experimental Tricycle Landing Gear

run timed at five seconds, and after a steep dive turned up again for an equally steep climb to about 4000 feet. All the fast machines were able to show their speeds to advantage with a following wind across the airfield. Slow flying with slots and flaps down was demonstrated to perfection by the large "Harrow" bomber, which seemed to saunter across the airfield though its top speed is over 300 m. p. h.

Another big monoplane which most of the spectators saw flying for the first time was the Vickers "Welliesley" built on the geodetic system. The figures for this machine are given as a top speed of 202 m. p. h. at 8000 feet with a load of 6255 pounds and a normal range of 1150 miles.

As a finale, though not listed on the program, the little Hawker gyration, for which claims of improvement on the autogiro are made, flew up after a run forward of about three yards, flew around in tight circles and landed "like a poached egg," as one observer was heard to remark. As a contrast to this, one of the great Short flying-boats, which had flown up from Southampton, showed its pilot's confidence by flying around about 100 feet above the ground, both at full speed, slowly with flaps in operation, and on various combinations of the four engines.

United Air Lines will inaugurate a three-stop 15-hour coast-to-coast sleeper plane service July 20 between California and New York. W. A. Patterson, president of United Air Lines, announced today, following delivery of four Douglas Sky Sleepers. Four additional sleepers will be delivered Aug. 1.

Passengers leaving New York and Atlantic seaboard cities at approximately 6 p. m., and Chicago and Great Lakes cities shortly before midnight, will reach Los Angeles or

San Francisco at the breakfast hour. Stops between New York and California will be Chicago, Cheyenne, and Salt Lake City. The Chicago-Cheyenne division of 887 miles is the world's longest non-stop transport flight.

Additional Douglas planes will feed into these steps to provide connecting service from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Cleveland, Toledo, and other eastern cities.

United's plans call for three round trip sleeper flights nightly between the two seaboard.

Professional

(Continued from Page 1)

serve ideas that seem to be more important than one's self. The federation would not be justified in a legislative program to advance only the interests of women, Miss Williams added, saying, "Long legislation, save in those instances where the results carry over for the general good, should be taboo although this does not preclude our responsibility for vigorous opposition to bills and proposals directed toward the economic subversion of women."

Urges Women in Government Miss Williams was presented by Miss Marjorie Shuler of New York City, national corresponding secretary, who challenged each of the six regions to put at least one woman in Congress before the next biennial convention, each of the states to put at least one woman in the Legislature, and each of the 1500 clubs to elect at least one woman to their town government.

Miss Shuler further proposed that each region select the outstanding woman writer and the outstanding woman speaker in its locality, invite them to its 1938 convention, educate them in the purposes of the federation, and ask them to join in a campaign of public information.

The task of the federation in political and public information, Miss Shuler stated, should be "to protect the right of women to such work as will fulfill their individual capacities and meet their responsibilities for individual or family support."

The organization is to have for its program during the coming year a carefully outlined course of study and action entitled: "Our Town's Business."

President Roosevelt, in a letter to the convention commented on this, saying: "Women's Aid Needed."

"If the business of our towns and local communities is to be efficiently discharged, it must be with the aid and co-operation and wholehearted participation of our women citizens, particularly those who follow business and the professions."

"I send your convention my hearty felicitations with sincere wishes that its delegates should inspire all who participate with renewed zeal for the fullest participation in the life of your home communities."

The meeting ended a day devoted to internal affairs of the federation. Today's reports are grouped with speeches on vocations of the business woman; tomorrow, some of the speakers will take first place; Thursday, the theme will be professional advancement, and Friday the convention will turn its attention to the responsibility of the modern business woman for world affairs.

New York State won a prize of \$25 offered for the best newspaper published about the federation and a similar award went to Iowa for an editorial, "Business Women Are Sound," written by E. P. Chase, Pulitzer Prize winner in 1935, which appeared in the News-Telegraph, Atlantic, Iowa.

Heroism Jails Man, Gets Him Out Again NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20 (AP)—John W. Douglas, who once received a gold medal for saving the lives of two men in Louisiana but who was returned to the Tennessee Penitentiary as a result, has been pardoned by Gov. Gordon Browning.

Douglas was only 17 in 1928 when he was convicted, with two others, of killing a Nashville policeman. He started serving his 21-year sentence April 7, 1928. Nine and a half years later he escaped, went to Louisiana and obtained work with a telephone company. In 1933 a pile of logs broke loose and two men were threatened with death under a moving string of freight cars. Douglas saved them by being toppled under the cars.

For this his employers gave him a gold medal and his picture was published. Douglas, on being questioned, admitted his identity and was returned to the penitentiary. Douglas has contended throughout that he did not shoot the policeman.

Average U. S. Income Up The average income of all employees in the United States, excluding work relief employees and unpaid family farm workers, dropped 25 per cent from 1920 to 1923, and increased 15 per cent from 1923 to 1936.

Gas-Engine Craft Dominates Contest For Model Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Young aviation enthusiasts everywhere, who have just returned home from the tenth National Model Airplane Contest held here July 7-11, have carried away much valuable information on what their fellow builders from the United States and Canada are developing in the field of model aircraft.

In this year's meet which saw a turnout of more than 500 contestants, craft powered with miniature gasoline engines played a predominant part. It was thought before the contest got under way that gas models would overshadow the standard rubber-powered categories, but scarcely anyone was prepared for the hundreds of sleek, superbly-designed gas models which flew at Wayne County Airport.

In Air For Hour With a motor run of 30 seconds, that is, each engine being permitted to run no longer than half a minute after the take-off, the winning plane soared aloft for one hour, 10 minutes, and 2 seconds. This was no phenomenal flight, since the second place ship flew for 53 minutes, and 45 seconds before it passed out of sight over the Canadian border.

The winning teams in each of the gasoline engine categories read much the same. With only thirty seconds in which to get their entries aloft, enthusiasts saw their craft remain in the air for more than an hour and travel many miles.

The amazing efficiency of the tiny 1-5 horsepower engines and the remarkable stability of the gas models brought forth compliments from every aviator at the contest.

U. S. Experts Watch One of the most interesting groups who witnessed the gas flying were representatives of the Bureau of Air Commerce. After the close of the meet it is understood that these experts expressed enthusiasm for the gas models, thus buoying the hopes of aeromodelers everywhere.

The government representatives' unofficial attitude was welcomed since a nation-wide model plane organization, sponsored by one of America's largest newspaper chains and boasting almost half a million members has been assailing gas models for several months, as a menace to persons and property.

Model enthusiasts from every state are in protest. Gas builders turned out to be not youngsters in their early teens, but men, and surprisingly enough, women, of all ages. Lawyers, mechanics, and shop owners, men engaged in any field except aeronautics were found to have taken up the gas engine plane hobby.

Appeals to Older Group The explanation for the adult interest, according to club directors, is that many adults enjoy working with motors, but until these have been marketed, they were afforded little opportunity.

The younger builders have by no means neglected gas flying, but restrictions require that fliers be 16 years of age or older.

Aviation executives everywhere welcome the gas builders for, according to those already associated with aeronautics, gas models bring the builder into the field of full-sized aeronautics and take him out of the short-pants stage of maybethe-model-will-fly-and-maybe-it-won't.

Gas models resemble large planes since they have a power plant in exactly the same position—something rubber-powered models fail to do since almost all of them carry the rubber the full length of the fuselage.

Gas models, with no one at the controls, must take off smoothly and land smoothly if the builders wish to keep their craft intact. There is no hand at the stick of a gas model plane to correct the flight adjustments in the event of sudden gusts of wind or bumpy take-offs from rough ground.

Gas Models Prove Popular With the chief pilot of one of the country's largest airlines competing regularly in contests run off by the Central Gas Model Society of Chicago, with airport operations managed enthusiastically co-operating with gas aeronauts everywhere, with large aviation companies sponsoring meets, it appears that gas models are here to stay.

The next step undoubtedly will be that builders co-operate with state aviation officials by flying their craft in unrestricted areas and exercise caution at all times.

Mattern Gets Ready KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern left his plane at a commercial airline shop here yesterday to be checked in preparation for his proposed non-stop North Pole flight to Russia. He flew in last night from Los Angeles. He said Reg Robbins, who once set an endurance flight record at St. Louis, would pilot the plane from which he plans to take fuel over Alaska.

French Savings Offset by Rise In Defense Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 20.—Taking a second big step in its campaign to re-establish France's shaky finances on a sound basis, the French Government at an important Cabinet meeting today approved unanimously a series of drastic economy decrees and set up a special equalization fund for defending French rents, or Government bonds.

This forward step, however, which follows the 5,000,000,000 francs of new taxes decreed last week, was accompanied by an equally big step backward, for the Cabinet simultaneously accorded 10,000,000,000 francs extra credit for additional armaments to Defense Minister Edouard Daladier.

Reductions in the credits of other ministries and strict control of all expenditures are provided in the decree to be published tomorrow, but it is doubted whether these economies, which are to be agreed upon in detail, will offset the increased credits for national defense.

Protection of Bonds

Principal interest in today's batch of decrees centers therefore in the new fund to "regularize" rents. Money for this fund will come from the profits of revaluing the gold stock at 112.40 francs to the pound, which was the lower level fixed by the devaluation law of last September.

This revaluation had in fact already been discounted by advances of the Bank of France to the Treasury, but the actual revaluation of the gold stock on the basis of the new gold content of the franc had never taken place. The franc now has a fixed gold content, but floats more or less freely under the loose control of the Exchange Equalization Fund.

The regularization fund for government securities is expected to function in similar manner. The fund will buy bonds when the market tends to fall and sell them when it wants to restrain a too rapid speculative rise.

This measure is believed to be preliminary to the eventual revaluation of the franc, which is considered feasible under present conditions.

Bank Headed by Fournier The Government appointed a new governor general of the Bank of France today. Emile Labeyrie, who was named by ex-Premier Léon Blum a year ago is replaced by Pierre Fournier, who has been vice-governor. The Cabinet consulted M. Labeyrie for his "successful reorganization of the Bank of France."

The general political atmosphere here has been improved by this ensemble of financial measures which is approved by the public as a whole. The outlook is also much brighter. Negotiations for ending the hotel and café strike have been resumed and are said to be on the point of succeeding. The large strike which stopped traffic on the canals of northern France has also been settled.

Clipper III Ends Round Trip; Atlantic Preparations Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 20.—Back from Pan American Airways' first round trip over the North Atlantic route between Europe and America, the 23-ton Clipper III rested on Manhattan Bay here while her crew of aeronautical pioneers planned new pathfinding preliminary to the inauguration of regular commercial service in conjunction with Imperial Airways of Great Britain.

"One survey flight cannot be conclusive," Capt. Harold E. Gray, commanding pilot, replied yesterday to inquiries regarding the practicability of scheduled flights over the northern route. Reticent in making forecasts, Captain Gray implied that all trans-Atlantic crossings would be studied carefully to determine the route best suited for commercial use.

The flight between Port Washington, on the north shore of Long Island, and Southampton, Eng., gave Clipper III a 7000-mile journey and ample opportunity for her captain and his crew of six to experiment with flying conditions. No passengers were carried. Almost simultaneously, the Imperial Airways flying boat, Caledonia, completed its scouting trip, returning to Southampton from its trans-Atlantic flight on Saturday.

Flaw Through Fog

When Clipper III settled smoothly upon Manhattan Bay yesterday, she had been in the air five hours and 51 minutes from Shediac, New Brunswick. The air distance from Shediac to Port Washington is approximately 600 miles, and most of the journey was made at an elevation of 10,000 feet because of fog. Captain Gray said.

The flying boat made her crossing of the Atlantic on Friday, when she was flown from Foynes, Ireland, to Botford Harbor, Newfoundland, in 16 hours and 23 minutes. Saturday was utilized for the short journey across to Shediac, a matter of 471 miles in three hours and 40 minutes.

Since the Clipper left Port Washington on July 3, the completed round trip, including a stopover from July 8 to 14 at Southampton, required just a shade more than a fortnight.

Accurate Forecasts

Captain Gray seemed most impressed by the record established for his flight with the aid of meteorologists. Weather conditions, the keynotes to flying, were forecast, with great accuracy, for both crossings, he declared, giving credit to the weather men for the successful expedition.

The flight was regarded by observers as a perfect illustration of the skill of the clipper crew. The flight was not a single instance of hysteria, as the clipper crew didn't get lost once and the crew didn't even "fly blind" all the way. Nevertheless, there was plenty to do on board and Captain Gray admitted that no one slept while the airplane was in flight.

Private airplanes flew to meet the big ship which was greeted here by 1500 persons.

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—There is a heap of blackboard flying behind those trans-Atlantic survey flights of the commercial air liners.

Capt. Harold E. Gray, first in command on one of the big airplanes shuttling back and forth between England, Canada and the United States, got a telephone call from his New York office on his arrival in Foynes, Ireland, the other day.

"Well," he was asked by an executive in a swivel chair 57 stories above the street in Manhattan, "what did you find out?"

"Just what we already figured we would," came Captain Gray's voice over the trans-oceanic telephone. "Everything worked out."

Every day for a solid year before the first of the survey ships took off for the long hop to Europe in preparation for the establishment of regular passenger service in 1938, theoretical flights were made daily across the Atlantic.

The radio and engineering personnel of Pan American Airways took off, flew through pleasant and stormy weather and brought their ship down across the ocean—on a blackboard.

Five Years' Weather Data

For a full five years before the first ship actually took off, weather data on the North Atlantic was collected.

Just four years ago this month Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the line's technical adviser, set off with Mrs. Lindbergh on an exploratory flight which carried him along both coasts of the Atlantic from the equator to the Arctic. Brief spoken, he vouchsafed that the significance of the work he was doing.

Today his findings, and those of other men engaged in technological and meteorological research over an ocean of mercurial temperament, are available to the several nations eager to link up two continents with service by air.

The watchword of the trans-oceanic aviator is: if you know where a storm is coming from and where it's going, it can't hurt you.

In Iceland an airways weather station established to study the weather over the entire northern hemisphere. On certain ships at sea, meteorologists study the ocean's upper air currents and report their findings to air line offices.

In the Caribbean, along the coasts of South America, on the coastlines bordering the Pacific and on the island in its midst, for the length of the European continent's shore, weather men are contributing their bit to a knowledge of ocean weather.

Singularly enough, no ocean weather map ever was prepared prior to Lindbergh's flight to Paris. The skipper of a surface vessel took his storm as he found them. Dr. James H. Kimball, head of the U. S. Weather Bureau in New York, is credited with the prolonged agitation which culminated in the dispatch of weather information by ocean vessels and the compilation of weather maps from those radio reports.

Overseas airway radio, one of the most important bulwarks of the projected passenger service over the Atlantic, has been the principal factor in the long series of blackboard flights.

Using weather data transmitted while they were still fresh, Pan American engineers plotted a course each day for a trans-Atlantic flight, made a detailed "flight forecast"—that is, the route to be followed—estimated the amount of fuel necessary to run through and finally figured the payload.

In the test work an experimental station, WQAI, in Port Washington, was in daily communication with such widely separated points as Hamburg, Germany; Bermuda; Foynes, Ireland; Iceland, and stations in the Caribbean.

Traced From Pacific

Under Pan American's meteorological setup, the air line finds it feasible to trace major weather movements in the Pacific, which have their effects not only on the North American continent, but over the Atlantic as well. One of the newest stations to be established in the south Pacific, now contributing to better long range understanding of the weather, is in Pago Pago.

Atlantic upper air weather data gathered so far indicate there will be definite seasonal shifts in the airway. When a northerly route is being flown, radio stations in Ireland, Iceland and Newfoundland will be coordinated on a single sending and receiving channel.

If, as is probable, the seasons force flying operations south, by way of Lisbon, the Azores and Bermuda, the radio work will fall on stations at those points, and on secondary stations at Baltimore and Charleston, S. C. Pan American Airways' alternate landing sites.

Aviation Gains In Philippines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—First reports on aviation progress in the Philippines islands since establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth was made here by Maj. Harvey Brown, acting director of the Philippine Bureau of Aeronautics.

During the period, he stated, 13 landing fields were acquired, 14 constructed and seven improved. Since the Commonwealth was inaugurated Nov. 15, 1935, passengers carried by commercial airlines in the islands numbered 13,913. A total of 438,527 miles were flown during the past year and commercial flying hours increased 5667 from 2814. Completion of Pan American Airways lines to the islands and onto the Chinese mainland are seen as reasons for increased interest in commercial flying in the Philippines.

Twin Century Plants

Twin century plants Mrs. B. W. Giles of August, Texas, planted 28 years ago recently blossomed simultaneously. The plants do not live 100 years before flowering.

Where to Go for LUNCHEON TEA DINNER In Europe

ENGLAND LONDON PRUNIER 9 RUE DUPHOT PARIS Paris famous fish restaurant, Oyster, Shell Fish, Lobsters, all kinds of fish and caviar sent anywhere. TRAKTIR 16 avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris LONDON 72, St. James' Street, S. W. 1. THE HALF MOON 1 Cannon St., Mayfair, London, W. 1. 3-Course Lunch 1/6 Dinner 2/6 to 3/6 CANTERBURY, Kent The Burgate Farm House (Near Cathedral and St. Augustine's Abbey) Three Course Luncheon, or a la Carte. TEAS, Home-Made Cakes and Ices	FRANCE PARIS THE GRILLON Grill-room Cultured surroundings Refined cooking 6 RUE BOISSY D'ANGOLA Near Place de la Concorde Louis Chervin 6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES LIGHT LUNCHEONS-TEAS ICE CREAM SODAS The Smart Set Goes to RUMPELMAYER Teas and Lunches—Café for Weddings and Soirees, etc. 4 FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE THE TEAS AND LUNCHEONS Cakes - Confectionery OPERA: 6 rue Halévy Tel. Opéra 13-29 MADEIRA: 24 rue Royale Tel. Opéra 10-43 Special Lunch at fixed prices, 15/- Beverages included.	HEROISM Jails Man, Gets Him Out Again NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20 (AP)—John W. Douglas, who once received a gold medal for saving the lives of two men in Louisiana but who was returned to the Tennessee Penitentiary as a result, has been pardoned by Gov. Gordon Browning. Douglas was only 17 in 1928 when he was convicted, with two others, of killing a Nashville policeman. He started serving his 21-year sentence April 7, 1928. Nine and a half years later he escaped, went to Louisiana and obtained work with a telephone company. In 1933 a pile of logs broke loose and two men were threatened with death under a moving string of freight cars. Douglas saved them by being toppled under the cars. For this his employers gave him a gold medal and his picture was published. Douglas, on being questioned, admitted his identity and was returned to the penitentiary. Douglas has contended throughout that he did not shoot the policeman.
SWITZERLAND Meggen Lake of Lucerne Restaurant Angelluh On lake of Lucerne, MEGGEN & Lucerne Own garden with distant view over lake and mountains. GENEVA La joie de vivre par la gaieté Chez Racine BUFFET DE CORNAVIN	PARIS (Vicinity) FONTAINEBLEAU (Near Paris) Hôtel de l'AIGLE NOIR Opéra House Chateau Renowned cooking Fixed prices, Fr. 28 and Fr. 22. ROUEN (Normandy) SEAFOOD DUFOR 2 Place de la République NOUVEAU style and traditional	PARIS, FRANCE Hélène Specialty of American and Viennese pastry Light lunches—Different salads TEA ROOM 6 rue de la Fille-du-Calu (Métro: Fille-du-Calu) PENY LUNCH FOR 25c. 15c. TEAS SODA FOUNTAIN American style, a Specialty Telephone: ANJOU 6475 CHINESE RESTAURANT "LYSEES-SHANG-HAI" 8, RUE DU COLISEE (Champs Elysees) LUNCHEONS, DINNERS
STEWART'S RESTAURANTS Quality food at modern prices Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, Regent St., Vienna, Hampton, Bourneville, Oxford and Eastbourne Temple Tea Rooms A BIT OF OLD LONDON Come to us for LUNCHEON, TEA and COFFEE 171 FLEET STREET, E. C. 4 (Upstairs) "MRS. BROWN'S" LITTLE TEA SHOP LUNCHEONS TOO 36 Wardour Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1. Phone GERRARD 5865 Dinner 6 to 8:30 p. m.	FRANCE PARIS (Vicinity) FONTAINEBLEAU (Near Paris) Hôtel de l'AIGLE NOIR Opéra House Chateau Renowned cooking Fixed prices, Fr. 28 and Fr. 22. ROUEN (Normandy) SEAFOOD DUFOR 2 Place de la République NOUVEAU style and traditional	HEROISM Jails Man, Gets Him Out Again NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20 (AP)—John W. Douglas, who once received a gold medal for saving the lives of two men in Louisiana but who was returned to the Tennessee Penitentiary as a result, has been pardoned by Gov. Gordon Browning. Douglas was only 17 in 1928 when he was convicted, with two others, of killing a Nashville policeman. He started serving his 21-year sentence April 7, 1928. Nine and a half years later he escaped, went to Louisiana and obtained work with a telephone company. In 1933 a pile of logs broke loose and two men were threatened with death under a moving string of freight cars. Douglas saved them by being toppled under the cars. For this his employers gave him a gold medal and his picture was published. Douglas, on being questioned, admitted his identity and was returned to the penitentiary. Douglas has contended throughout that he did not shoot the policeman.

Movie Heroes and Villains: 20 Years of Shifting Patterns

Second in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies. The third article will appear tomorrow.

Twenty years of motion pictures have brought our heroes and our villains so close together that we now have difficulty in telling them apart. Just after the World War the line was very distinct. On one side lurked Noah and Wallace Beery. On the other were the sympathetic characters, old and young. We were not particularly fussy about their age but we did insist upon certain standards of manners and behavior and if, by chance, the hero should be led astray by force of circumstances, his reformation must be the best part of the picture. Certainly he could never betray a trust, however tempted, or fail a friend. On the other hand, no villain must display a touch of humanity or offer a mitigating circumstance.

There were several types of hero that could engage our interest, from the boyish appeal of Charles Ray to the mature attractions of Conway Tearle. However, as the boyish type will be considered separately, we shall concentrate here on those with the greatest romantic appeal, and it is there that we shall find great changes.

Wallace Reid and Thomas Meighan were the leading favorites when the period opened. Reid was the light-hearted romantic adventurer, leaning gently toward comedy; Meighan the more mature personality, wholesome and confident. The latter had shown his ability to reform convincingly in "The Miracle Man" and in "Male and Female" (film title for Barrie's "Admirable Crichton") had made a very acceptable butler, thrilling his audience by his rise to power when he and the family were cast upon a desert island, and even Gloria Swanson fell beneath his spell, then assuming his former position after the rescue. His stalwart physique lent itself admirably to the popular conception of a hero.

The villains had established themselves equally convincingly in the public mind. Wallace Beery's portrait of a pitiless savage in "The Last of the Mohicans," Lon Chaney's horrible blind beggar, Pew, in "Treasure Island," and Ernest Torrence's portrait of vicious depravity in "Tobacco David" had seemed to settle their screen positions permanently.

Success of Valentino. Across this straightforward grouping fell the shadow of Valentino, herald of a new order. The sudden success of this Latin lover with his sultry appeal and rather menacing egotism gave an entirely different turn to the character of hero and another twist was added in "A Woman of Paris," where Adolphe Menjou moved the Man of the World to the center of the stage. Both these types were with us for several years and attracted most attention, although Richard Dix and Milton Sills were continuing the American tradition, and Lewis Stone gave us a romantic role in the hands of an older man in "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Meanwhile the villains had begun to change. Wallace Beery, while giving us such things as the degraded Russian, peasant of "Bait," and the cowardly, groveling Duc de Tours of "Ashes of Vengeance," turned around completely with his humorous and hearty performance of King Richard in "Robin Hood." Ernest Torrence followed suit with the amusing old scout of "The Covered Wagon" and his harried Cousin Egbert in "Ruggles of Red Gap."

These had been changes in typing but the next step was to bring a change in attitude as well. In the "Sea Hawk" Wallace Beery started his sea captain was still villainous but no longer of a type to be hissed; he was sly, he was degraded, but the old dog had a sense of humor and audiences warmed to him at once. In the same year (1924) Lon Chaney, dropping the type of Fagin (Oliver Twist) and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," became recognizably human in "The Unholy Three."

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went on to "The Black Bird" (where he played two parts, one saintly, leading directly into the part of heart-broken clown in "He Who Gets Slapped") and the tough, upstanding sergeant of "Tell It to the Marines."

Villains Expand Even those who remained villains felt obliged to amplify or explain their conduct a little. William Powell displayed the ambitious trickery of Duke Francis in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and the despicable weakness of the Duke of Orleans in "Under the Red Robe"; varied this by the snaky threat of the Cuban in "The Bright Shawl," and returned to weakness again in "Romola." Weakness, indeed, was his specialty and never better shown than in his characterization of the crawling Levantine scoundrel in "Beau Geste." This same film gave Noah Beery his great opportunity to show that the brute might also be a man of ability in action.

In 1926, with John Gilbert stepping into Valentino's shoes, we had yet another variation in the hero; highly strung, mercurial and magnetic, his characters filled a void in the lives of many in the audience and he led the procession until the arrival of talking pictures. Decidedly interesting, however, was the rise of Olive Brook and Ronald Colman, reviving with English suavity and charm the typical roles of Meighan and Reid. Gary Cooper and Richard Arlen, too, were commencing their careers.

Meanwhile William Powell had been gradually working his way out of the ranks of recognized villains. In "The Last Command" his sinister figure met, in this country, his former arch-enemy, a Russian Grand Duke, who in a state of collapse expected from him some further stroke of misfortune, only to receive instead a kind of perplexed indifference. A year later he made his first appearance as the suave and well-groomed Philo Vance. It was easier to accept him in a sympathetic role, since Victor McLaglen and George Bancroft had accustomed us to look with kindly eyes at tough and husky personalities that in the old days would have been villains or nothing.

Effect of Speech The coming of speech accentuated two film tendencies. On the one side we had the English actors whose voices enhanced their particular appeal, which was all on the side of the normal hero. Ronald Colman easily established himself as a master of light comedy and of romantic adventure. Leslie Howard contributed a kind of modest nationalism and charm. Herbert Marshall asked for our sympathy and George Arliss showed us that older men could be the biggest draw of them all. Certain Americans added their qualities to the romantic side as well. We liked Richard Dix in "Cimarron," Warner Baxter in "In Old Arizona," Gary Cooper and Richard Arlen in "The Virginian," and James Dunn in "Bad Girl," although we heartily dropped John Gilbert on account of some fancied deficiency in the voice.

On the other side, we found the combination of Latin lover and underworld husky plunging us into quite different qualities. Ricardo Cortez in "The Maltese Falcon" pointed the logical way for one type by his clever and merciless portrayal of a man who would cheat a friend as readily as he would betray a woman to the police. This brittle and unvarnished presentation of the metropolitan groviness of view was but one of many as our realistic entertainment turned into that channel Adolphe Menjou in "The Front Page," Lee Tracy in "Blessed Event," Edward G. Robinson in "Smart Money" and "Little Caesar" brought various activities to our attention with vitality and success.

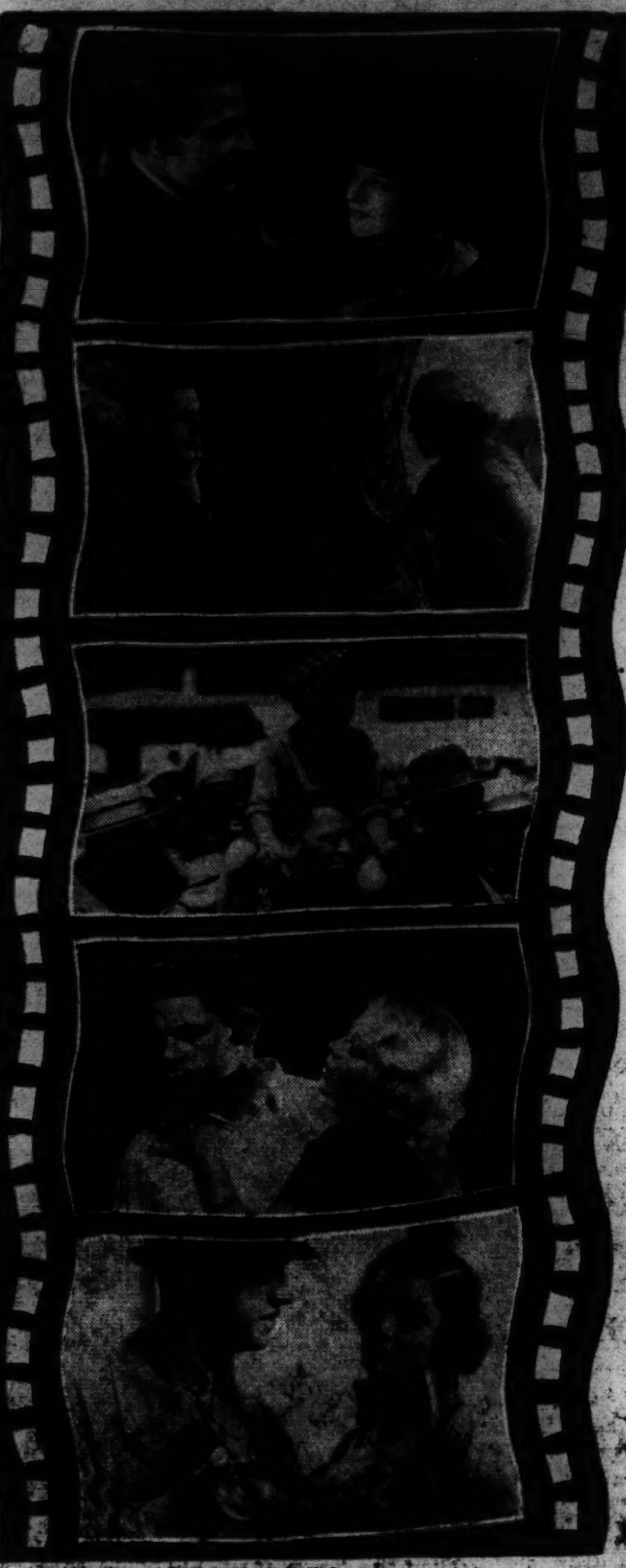
Entertaining as they were, we were entitled to infer that the public asked of a hero only that he should be glib, resourceful and successful; violence was amusing and conscienceless behavior laudable. This preoccupation with crime and with tawdry standards generally brings out plainly that contrast between the original hero and villain. William Powell, for instance, found it but a short step from his shy lawyer of "For the Defense" to his tremendous popularity in "The Thin Man" and since Wallace Beery, having approached sympathy through his series of comedies with Raymond Hatton, found no difficulty in touching the tear ducts of the nation with "The Champ."

When, after some groping, we settled on a new romantic hero, it was characteristic of the times that our first glimpse of him should have been as a menace of the first rank. It is an interesting coincidence that of two performances in the same year, which gave audiences a genuine chill one should lead Clark Gable from "Night Nurse" to the peak of romantic popularity and the other should take Boris Karloff from "Criminal Code" to be "Frankenstein" and one of the leading horror specialists of the day. We are not, however, completely dominated by this more forceful type. Fredric March with his brilliant caricature in "The Royal Family of Broadway," and his firm and sincere performance in "Death Takes a Holiday"; Robert Montgomery dexterously ranging from "Lovers Courageous" to "Trouble for Two"; Franchot Tone with his assured handling of the part of Lieutenant Forsythe in "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with the addition, in musical comedy, of the ease and aplomb of Fred Astaire, have proved that there is still a place on the screen for the less violent type of hero.

It is significant, too, that the emphasis at present is on Robert Taylor rather than on George Raft, and that Colman and Cooper have been allowed to display their genuine acting abilities in "A Tale of Two Cities" and "Bengal Lancer." Heroes do not have to hide any good impulses that they may possess beneath a coat of abuse. It may be that we are on the edge of a romantic revival, but in the meantime the descent of the heroes and the rise of the villains has been one of the oddest spectacles of the past two decades.

Margaret Piper

From an Album of Film Favorites



Public Courtesy of Museum of Modern Art, N. Y. C.
Portrait of M. G. M. and Warner Brothers.
Heroes and Heroines of the Screen
Alfred Terry and Randolph Valentine
John Gilbert and Norma Desmond in "The Sign of the Cross"
Richard Arlen and Wallace Beery in "The Sign of the Cross"
Paul Muni and Gladys Farrar
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man"

American Morals Placed Ahead Of Liquor Revenues

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 20 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan yesterday told the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators that "the American conception of decency, morality and respect of government is far more important than a billion dollars worth of revenue."

The Governor urged the administrators to work diligently in encouraging temperance.

An administration of liquor that imperils the American youth, makes liquor available in the shadows of our schools and churches, and permits carousing at untimely hours, to me is abhorrent," Governor Murphy said.

Overemphasis on Revenues "Too much emphasis altogether has been placed on the fact that liquor produces a billion dollars in federal and state taxes," he said. "This financial fact is important, of course, but the American conception of decency and morals is far more important."

Governor Murphy contended "it is in the best interest of the liquor industry itself to encourage temperance."

He said he assumed full responsibility for his own state's liquor administration. "The responsibility rests with the Governor," he said. "If it is not right the people should hold the Governor accountable for it is within his power to make it right."

A woman social observer told the administrators that "prohibition children"—American youth who grew up during the 18th amendment's lifetime—drink little themselves and disapprove of excessive drinking.

Results of Survey Mrs. John S. Sheppard of New York, chairman of the Social Study Committee of the conference, made a report based on a study of New York State youth by Dr. Paul Staudenfeld, professor of economics at New York University.

The survey involved an age group of 18 to 25 years consisting of college students, frequenters of settlement houses and white collar workers.

Of these 2379 persons, Mrs. Sheppard said, "only 13 per cent were complete abstainers."

"The proportion of drinkers among the young men 22 to 25 seemed to be somewhat higher," she said.

"The proportion of drinking was highest among the employees in the financial district in New York City. The reason for this is that the young men are comparatively well paid, and have the time for indulgence of this sort. The proportion was lowest among the students in the upstate New York colleges."

New Uses for Cotton Possible new uses of cotton include: floor coverings, molding material, insulation, wall coverings, roofing felt, book paper and tracing cloth.

Editors Expected To Join Fight On Closed-Shop Plan

DETROIT, July 20 (AP)—The National Editorial Association, expected to join in a fight to protect the open shop in news and editorial rooms, studied the invitation today with its utmost interest.

While the 40 editors of the N. E. A.'s fifty-second annual convention considered the proposal preparatory to an expected vote tomorrow, Clayton R. Hand of Quilford, Me., president, resumed his advocacy of the movement.

Mr. Hand, warning that the "freedom of the press has been challenged once and will be challenged again," said the "attempt to make editorial rooms closed union shops has been by no means finally blocked."

Need for Free Press "If we are to keep the press of the nation free to serve a free people, and none but a free press can truly serve any people," Mr. Hand said, "we should now face the fact that we can do so only by uniting and aggressively fighting."

James O. Stahlman, Nashville, Tenn., president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, appealed yesterday to members of the association to affiliate in opposition to a "closed news or editorial shop."

Mr. Stahlman, who was named chairman of the newspaper committee at a meeting of publishers and editors in Chicago three weeks ago, was principal speaker at the opening session of the fifty-second annual convention of the National Editorial Association here. The organization is made up of publishers and editors of non-metropolitan papers.

Mr. Stahlman told of the action in the Chicago meeting, and said that Mr. Hand had sent a telegram to the meeting promising the "cooperation" of his organization.

"Taking you at his word," Mr. Stahlman said, "I am commissioned by my associates on that committee, representing practically all the 3000 daily newspapers in America, to extend a cordial invitation to the National Editorial Association to affiliate with the committee and join in this effort to protect and defend a free press."

"Freedom of the Press" "Freedom of the press," Mr. Stahlman defined as "responsibility to keep the people informed through a truthful and unbiased presentation of the news to which they are entitled and which will enable them to determine those things of a public nature which are either favorable or inimical to their own welfare and to act accordingly."

Committee reports dealing with matters before the convention will be presented Wednesday morning.

Responsibility Involved "Never in the history of the American Commonwealth," Mr. Stahlman said, "was there such an opportunity for constructive service on the part of its press. Never has there been such a clear call to duty."

Marconi Held Greatest Figure In Field of Radio

ROME, July 20 (AP)—Senator Guglielmo Marconi, who passed on here today, was the inventor of the wireless telegraph and the inventor or developer of numerous applications of his basic idea, such as directed beam wireless, microwave or ultra short wave radio, and the first commercial wireless service across the Atlantic.

Marconi had been an active supporter of the Fascist regime in Italy and at the time of his passing held the presidencies of the Academy of Italy and the national research council.

Morning newspapers here published special editions which were sold out immediately to the crowds that swarmed around the news stands.

The Marquis Luigi Solari, head of the Italian Marconi Company, the inventor's biographer and life-long friend, said that Marconi had planned to spend the summer aboard his yacht electric conducting experiments on adapting the microwave to long range transmission. He was working on three different developments of the laws he discovered: television, especially with the use of ultra short waves; further developments of the microwave and a new type radio transmitter for airplanes.

Began Work as Boy Guglielmo Marconi was born in Bologna, Italy, April 25, 1874. His father was Giuseppe Marconi, a banker, and his mother Anne Jameton, of Irish birth.

Marconi's father wished him to become a musician but the boy showed little interest in this direction. As a boy, he studied and experimented in the field of physics, especially electricity. He studied at the University of Bologna.

After his discovery of the practicability of wireless transmission, he went to England and carried on further experiments there.

Spanned Atlantic In 1901 he succeeded in sending messages from Cornwall to the Isle of Wight, a distance of 183 miles. The same year he transmitted across the Atlantic, from Poldhu, Cornwall to St. John's, Newfoundland.

The first extensive application of wireless telegraphy was in ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communication. Its value as a saver of lives and property was soon demonstrated in the sinking of the liner Republic by the Italian ship Florida in a fog off Newfoundland on Jan. 20, 1909. The passengers and crew of the sinking vessel were rescued with only six fatalities.

A second and more dramatic incident came in the sinking of the Titanic in 1912. The survivors found that Marconi was in New York when the ship went to his hotel to cheer him.

Served As Diplomat During the World War, Marconi served in the Italian army and later as a commander in the navy. He earned greater fame as a diplomat, serving on the Italian Commission to the United States and as a plenipotentiary in the negotiations of the peace treaty between Italy and Austria in 1918.

Marconi established the first commercial wireless communications between Europe and America in 1907. His right to basic patents has been upheld by numerous courts.

In recent years, Marconi has devoted himself to research under the Fascist regime. Premier Mussolini appointed him president of the national council of research in 1929 and of the Royal Academy of Italy in 1930. During the application of sanctions at the time of the Ethiopian War, Marconi and the research council constituted a first line of economic defense for Italy.

Many Honors The inventor has been showered with honors. In 1909, he was, together with Professor Braun, awarded the Nobel Prize in physics. In the United States, honors and medals have been bestowed upon him by Yale, Columbia, and the Universities of Pennsylvania and Louisiana; the Franklin Institute; the American Society of Electrical Engineers; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

In 1931, Marconi represented Italy at the Faraday celebrations in London; in 1933 he visited the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition and delivered an address. On this visit he received honorary degrees from Northwestern, Notre Dame and Loyola Universities.

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NEW YORK

All One Day in a Priory Garden

IN THE early morning the sun, rising out of the meadows behind the priory, stretched its shadow over dripping garden turf and brown flower-beds, printed the roof-line against the old stone wall. Behind the wall cow-parsley shone white as snow, unshadowed, in the churchyard. One could hear the rookery awakening; harsh in the stillness beyond it and the churchyard yews came the early cry of "Ferry—ahoy—ahoy there—ferry." The garden smelled cold and sweet; it smelled of wall-flowers, fallen dew and lilies-of-the-valley.

The garden was enclosed upon two sides by a wall of old grey stone, upon a third by the flinty priory walls, upon the fourth by the stiff, straight side of the Saxon church, tall and strong and sturdy-towered. A great wistaria coiled like a nest of pythons up the walls, hanging them with pale tassels. A tree of white lilac stood beyond the bedroom window in the priory. In the freshness of the hour only the clean colors of the garden flowers were free from the shining counterpane of dew.

As the morning grew bold and strong, the shadow of the priory retreated from the far garden wall. The wallflowers there broke into colour under the sun. The fruit trees, shrinking tight against the stone, were finger-tipped with blossom buds. A flycatcher, whose nest was built between wistaria and church wall, darted tirelessly back and forth from his observation post on a gargoyle head. All through the morning and the sunny hours which followed, the tiny "snip-snip" of his bill sounded in the garden.

The peonies, bursting with bumptious bloom, next caught the mounting sun, and the poppies beside them pressed red against their furry buds. Dew showed where the shadows yet lay, but elsewhere the turf was drying. There were sounds now from beyond the walls: "put-put-put" of barges snouting up the Severn, the cold swish of a scythe through long, wet swathes, vague traffic mutterings from the main road two miles distant. The sharp bell from the church tower tolled the ebbing quarter hours. A gardener, in straw hat and green apron, had appeared. He was bedding out pot-plants in the shade. The growing warmth lent stupor to the day, isolation to the priory garden. One felt the heavy, golden timelessness of sunny places within walls.

AFTERNOON and EARLY a shadow now. Heat coming off the church walls. Scent of mown grass and wallflowers almost unbearable. Jackdaws had "yekked" about the tower during the morning hours, but now these were still. Panting pigeons from the cote in the front of the house had come in their stead—they strutted about the turf on feet like coral. When they rose, they dazzled in their whiteness below the hard blue sky.

Butterflies winked over the churchyard wall, few like blowing flowers about the garden. The air was numb with the muzzling of the bees. Striped noverers hung motionless before herbeaceous beds on invisible wings. Half-sleep, one lay beneath the lilac tree, looking through it to the sky beyond, listening to the



"COUR DE FERME A BARBIZON": A Painting by Charles Jacque. In the Collection of Huinck and Scherjon, Amsterdam

"click-scrape" of the gardener's hoe, the thick cooing of the pigeons. A cuckoo, now near, now far, wandered the woodlands and river banks about the garden all that afternoon. And once he passed between two chestnut trees, where the blossom had burst out stiff like candles unlit at Christmas time. The cuckoo flew gawkishly and, it seemed, ashamedly on his way—a shrill chirp of small bird fear followed him.

Through a maze of half-sleep, strange names filled the mind—names of those who had known such afternoons as priors of this place. Stephen of Paris, Robert of Eliebourg, Peter Cudoe, Peter Pouchet, Hugh de Mangason. Deep in the cellars they had kept their stores, under the tough yews they had walked, in this garden they had grown their herbs. In the river beyond they had hung their baited hooks, watching them below willow and weed.

THE IMPERIOUS CHAFFINCH, pink-pink, suddenly brought back the afternoon of 1937 with jam sandwiches and teasups.

The sun was below the churchyard firs and yews. Shadows, candle-flame-shaped and conical, reached tips towards the sunny priory walls. The rooks were clamoring again about the elms, but the flycatcher flew tirelessly and ceaselessly on his hunting. The fanfals cooed now from behind the priory. It was growing cool, and the gardener was wheeling the last barrow to the potting shed.

From the window the garden looked worn, but clean. Thrush and blackbird piped in the churchyard. Cattle, which had all day been silent, began to low in the river meadows. The sun had all but gone.

THERE WAS A faint rattle, high over the square church tower. The flag, which had broken out with the sunrise and flown all day over church, priory, garden and meadowland, went limp, ran clattering down the staff. Through twilight, thick again with dew, one could still smell the lilac, the wallflowers grown cold.

C. G. G.

Living at Grandmother's

IT WAS a comfort, at the end of a long day of jolting in stage-coaches, dozing now and then against Aunt Harriet's coat sleeve, to find herself, at nightfall, before the fire in Grandmother Foote's parlor. It was a familiar place, her refuge in family crises or when the Litchfield parsonage was overcrowded, so that Grandmother Foote and Aunt Harriet, the originals of Madam Kittery and her daughter Deborah, were by no means the strangers they appear to be in *Pogonuc People*; nor did they live grandly in Boston, but simply and conveniently on a farm near Guilford, Connecticut.

Harriet was happy at Guilford. If Aunt Harriet scolded and punished, grandmother condescended and coddled. To both, instead of being one of the least of many, she was an individual calling for special training and attention. Her self-esteem rose enormously. Besides, the place and the people had glamour for the five-year-old child. Just what of the tangible provided it, one can only guess. Perhaps it was the feeling of order and quietness and space, or the feeling of Canton china on grandmother's tea-table, or the India print that curtained the bed where Harriet slept with her aunt. (That was indeed remarkable—a mass of fantastic plants and among them the oft-repeated figure of a Chinaman about to strike a bell which he never struck, and of a huge bird about to swallow an insect which it never swallowed.) Perhaps it was the sense of the past evoked by Great-grandfather General Ward's Revolutionary sword, or by Great-grandfather Colonel Ward's six silver-great spoons marked "Louisbourg," or by the reverence with which Aunt Harriet treated all family relics—Aunt Catharine's embroidery, Aunt Mary's paintings, sea-captain Uncle Samuel's souvenirs from Africa and Spain and South America—implying the importance of the family itself. Perhaps it was the poetry of the Book of Common Prayer read nightly by Grandmother Foote, or the ballads of Walter Scott repeated by Uncle George. Harriet remembered the latter as the first poetry she had ever heard, although Scott had long been an intimate of the Beecher family. Perhaps it was the aura of gentility pervading the entire place.

The house Harriet knew, which her Uncle George had built a year or two before she was born, is extant, with harmonious additions, mellowed, of course, by a century of living and tending, but still white and prim. To-day, as one comes upon it in that part of Guilford Township known as Nutplains, lying low among well-fenced fields, with ancient oaks

and elms brooding above it, a brook watering the little valley to the east, the weathered tombs of Wards and Footes visible through the trees on the slope beyond, all so neat, so husbanded, it seems a resting-place for the Guardian Angel of all genteel New Englanders. —From "Harriet Beecher Stowe: A Biography," by CHARLOTTE GILBERTSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Fern and Breath of Fern

BETWEEN Bear Down and the valley was fern and the breath of fern and great gleam and drone of summer flies under the living sun. Here Teign tumbled through deep gorges, and from the wind-swept granite of Godleigh Hill, beneath unclouded noonday splendour, acres of bracken panted silver-green in the glare, dipped to the fringes of the woods below, and shone like a shield of light upon the bosom of the activity. At river-level spread a forest, where oak and alder, larch and pines of pine, shimmered in the haze of noon. Dark shadows broke the manifold planes of them, and the song of the river beneath, with lull and rise on the lazy summer breeze, murmured from mossy granite stairways twining through the woods. Here some masses of king-fern, and twinkled jewels of woodbine, and the deep pink blossoms of true eglantine. The atmosphere was very dry; the leaves on a little white poplar clapped their hands to the river melody; birundines wheeled and cried in the upper blue, and there lacked not other signs, all dearer than rainbows to a farmer whose corn is ripe, of fine weather and its continuance.

In the shadow of a great stone upon the hillside, beneath the fairy forest of the fern, sad grasses robbed of sunlight seeded feebly, and wood strawberries gemmed the under-green, sat Honor Stapledon alone. Upon one hand sloped bare descents already blistered somewhat by a hot July, patched with rusty colour where the heather had been roasted under the eye of the sun, painted with lawny, thirsty foliage, brightened by the blue spires of viper's bugloss, starred with pink centaureas. A great bramble bore red fruit and pale blossom together; and here butterflies made dancing, glancing gleam and tangle of colour as they came and went, flashed hither and thither, or settled to sun themselves on the flowers and rocks. One—Vanessa Io—feared nothing and pursued his business and

pleasure upon the bramble within a few inches of Honor's cheek.

Vanessa Io settled within a foot of her and opened and shut his wings and thanked the sun, as a flower thanks him for his warmth, by display of beauty. His livery caught the thinker and brought her mind back behind her eyes so that she noted the insect's attire, the irregular outline of his pinions, their dull brick-red and ebony, brown margins, and staring eyes all touched and lighted with lilac, crimson, yellow, and white. Within this splendid motley his little body was wrapped in velvet, and, as he turned about upon a bramble flower, his trunk, like a tiny trembling watch-spring, passed to the honeyed heart of the blossom. Then he arose and joined the colour-dance of small blue butterflies from the heath, of sober fritillaries and other of his own Vanessa folk—tortoise-shells, great and small, and a gorgeous Red Admiral in black and scarlet.—From "Sons of the Morning," by EDEN PHILLIPOTT. (New York: Putnam.)

There Are Not Words

THE beauty in the heart of man is such. There are not words. It was but yesterday I talked with one Who understands the yearning of a child, Who knows what hidden hunger stirs the depths Of men and women— One who gave all things That ever he was given, for the sake Of nourishing the rest. He brought the stars Within their hearing. Meeting such a man, How can I doubt God made man like Himself?

PEARL STRACHAN

"Fret not thyself"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the mortal errors which distress men is the habit of taking offense at what others do or say. Until one learns the better way he may find himself frequently disturbed and perplexed by the motives and acts of others. Although sin may seem, to mortal sense, hateful, aggressive, rampant, dominant, and even personal, yet nothing is ever gained by believing evil to be real, by brooding over it, or talking about it. Evil produces discord and distress through erroneous mortal beliefs. One who believes in the reality of evil or sees his fellow men as evildoers, often experiences much unnecessary discomfort.

David learned the futility of taking offense. In the thirty-seventh Psalm we read (1, 10, 37), "Fret not thyself because of evildoers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity. . . . For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be." Moreover, we are admonished to "mark the perfect man, and behold the upright." Indeed, when we "behold the upright," and are conscious of perfect God and man as His reflection, we shall no longer be conscious of what appears to be a sinful mortal. The evildoer begins to disappear from our experience when we gain the true understanding of God and His perfect likeness; and the time will come when "the wicked shall not be: yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be."

How often we unwittingly and unnecessarily allow ourselves to become perturbed by what is said or done at a business meeting, or in the home, the church, or the affairs of government. How often we may find ourselves taking offense, yes, perhaps becoming distressingly vexed, when it seems that what we believe is good has not been done, or when it may seem that our fellow workers, ignorantly or willfully, indulge in evil-doing. Offense is often taken by those against whom no harm has been intended. Moreover, anxiety is often self-inflicted through misunderstanding of motives or erroneous suppositions.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wisely departed from popular human beliefs and practices when in

"Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 11) she wrote, "We must love our enemies in all the manifestations wherein and whereby we love our friends; must even try not to expose their faults, but to do them good whenever opportunity occurs." And her counsel is sound indeed, for it is in keeping with the teachings of Christ Jesus, namely, that we return good for the evil which may seem to be.

We learn in Christian Science that whatever is not good is not really true. As we grow to understand the allness of God, good, we prove the nothingness of evil, including not only sin, but sickness, lack, and discord. We learn also that through spiritual understanding consciousness is spiritualized and purified. To Spirit and spiritual consciousness evil does not exist, never has existed, and never will exist. To erring mortal sense evil-doing seems real, and good is intangible, but to spiritual sense, God's infinite, ever-present goodness is real and tangible, and discord and sin are unreal. Thus, through true spiritual enlightenment we rise above mortal beliefs into that realm of thought where there is no evil or evil-doing. Christian Science, the law of divine Love, makes available to all the true and invincible understanding of God and His perfect man.

Christian Science, as did primitive Christianity, works from the standpoint of the supremacy of God, His allness and omnipotence; hence the nothingness of evil. Divine Science declares God to be the one, and only creator. Since God is the creator of all that really exists, whence comes a sinful mortal, or evil by whatever name or nature? What seems to be a sinful mortal is not the offspring of God, as we know the real man to be, for God is good, and that cannot be said of what appears to be an evildoer. It follows then that that about which one may be so fretted and disturbed has no cause, no source, no creator. Then what must be said of that which is causeless? Merely that it does not exist. It is thus seen that evil, in whatever form it may appear, is but an illusion of the so-called carnal or mortal mind.

Wisely, the Christian Scientist does not ignore evil, but takes account of its claims and then holds to the fact that it is unreal, untrue, nonexistent, because it is not of God, good. By that mental process the Christian Scientist not only learns to love his fellow men, but liberates himself from the workings of suppositional evil.

The world today is coming more generally to accept the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "All is Infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." This scientific fact is becoming more generally accepted by men because it is being proved by many earnest Christian Scientists throughout the world. Christ Jesus counseled us to learn and know the truth, that we might be free from sin, sickness, and discord. As we grow to know God, Truth, we learn also the folly of taking offense, because we realize that there is no power which can harm the real man.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1937

Safest Roads In Nation Goal Of Connecticut

Highway Commission Sets
Eight Major Tasks in
Two-Year Program

Court Data Studied

Driving Courses in Schools
and Safety Publicity Are
Incorporated in Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn., July 20—Another two-year program for promoting highway safety in Connecticut was started this week when the Highway Safety Commission, given legislative authority by the 1937 Assembly, organized with Col. Samuel H. Fisher of Litchfield as chairman.

The commission is new in name only. It succeeds, with the same personnel and the same chairman, the Governor's Commission on Street and Highway Safety set up by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross in an executive order of December, 1935. For a year and a half the commission continued without benefit of legislation. Now it is a regularly constituted department of state government.

Commission Sets Tasks
Checking up on gains achieved and looking ahead two years, the commission this week scheduled eight tasks for itself, as follows:

1. It will continue formation of local town committees on highway safety until, if possible, there is one in every town. One hundred have been formed out of 169 towns in Connecticut.
2. It will continue to study work of the courts in motor vehicle cases. The commission has complete records of how every motor vehicle case has been handled in Bridgeport, New Haven and Suffield over a period of months. It wants more complete records.
3. Co-operating with the State Department of Education, the commission will continue to urge the teaching of highway safety in high schools. A preliminary course has been drawn up, including actual instruction in driving an automobile. Some high schools are giving the course and others are interested.

Publicity Campaign
4. The commission will continue publicity efforts in an attempt to keep the public constantly aware of highway dangers and benefits of better driving.

5. It will make statistical studies of fatal accidents.
6. It will continue work already started in organizing safety groups in factories. Safety essays slipped into the pay envelope have been tried with the belief that they read anything that comes with his pay.
7. It has assigned to its engineering committee, Professors Robbins B. Stoeckel and Charles J. Tilden of Yale, a study of divided highways and super-highways as a means of limiting accidents.

8. If found desirable, the commission will draw actual plans for super highways on the order of the Merritt Parkway, through the state.

Percentage of Deaths
What the commission has accomplished in its year and one half is a matter of opinion. In spite of higher gasoline consumption and more motor vehicle registrations, fatal accidents are only one or two ahead of a year ago, state statistics show. Last year the total was lower than the year before.

Observers point out that more has been written and said about highway safety since the commission began work than ever before. The Legislature responded well to the commission's suggestions. It increased the number of state policemen for road patrol work. It gave the Motor Vehicle Commission authority to make stricter regulations for drivers under 18; it gave the Traffic Commission power to standardize highway direction and safety signs and to fix speed limits by zones on all trunk line and secondary roads.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy; occasional showers are probable, with slight temperature change tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate easterly and northeasterly winds.
Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; possibly rain on the coast Wednesday; not much change in temperature.
New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Wednesday; except rain in the extreme south portion; slightly warmer Wednesday in the north portion.
Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday.
Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Wednesday; except generally fair in the west portion Wednesday; not much change in temperature.
Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight, probably ending Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature.
Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northeast winds over the north and central portions; gentle to moderate easterly winds over the extreme north portion; overcast weather, probably rain Wednesday.
Official Temperature
Boston 70 71 Minneapolis 70 72
Berkeley 68 69 New York 70 72
Chicago 68 69 Philadelphia 70 72
Denver 68 69 St. Louis 70 72
Detroit 68 69 San Francisco 68 69
Havana 70 71 Washington 70 72
A-730 a. m. D. T. July 20
B-Maximum July 21

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 10:40 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 10:41 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light at vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

Called in Codman Hill Case



By a Staff Photographer
The Brother of Boston's Mayor and His Attorney Shown as the Former Waited Today to Testify Before the Fin Com in Codman Hill Construction Company Investigation

Mayor's Kin Quizzed On Repairs to Home

In Boston Today

White Fund Bills Aired by Fin Com

BULLETIN
Edmund R. Mansfield, brother of Mayor Mansfield, called to the stand this afternoon, was questioned on extensive repairs to his residence by the Codman Hill Construction Company, in August, September and October, 1936—the same time, counsel alleged, that this firm was working on a \$75,000 waterproofing job for the George Robert White Fund.

Mr. Mansfield also was questioned on transactions between the law office maintained by him and his brother and William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Company.

Overcharges in bills submitted to the George Robert White Fund by the Codman Hill Construction Company on repair jobs ran from 120 to 154 per cent, Mark Linenthal, consulting engineer, testifying as an expert witness, told the Fin Com today at the hearing on so-called "gift contracts" to the construction company.

Listening in on this testimony were Mayor Mansfield, chairman of the board of trustees of the fund; his brother, Edmund R. Mansfield, who was summoned to be ready to take the witness stand; and the latter's counsel, Attorney Marc Robinson. The mayor occasionally entered an objection to some of the testimony.

Mayor Scores Point
The Mayor scored a technical point, after being denied a voice when he demanded a hearing last Thursday, in being granted permission to cross-examine the witness. This ran counter to the commission's rule that all questions other than those by a witness counsel or counsel of the commission must be put in writing and submitted to the chairman who will interrogate the witness, if he sees fit.

Mayor Mansfield used this permission to question Mr. Linenthal at length on the number of bills he had examined and why certain bills were isolated. The witness testified he had examined 20 "representative" bills over a period of three weeks. He said it would take him and his assistants months to go through all the Codman Hill bills. Mr. Linenthal arrived at his estimate of the 154 per cent overcharge by testifying that \$577 would be a fair price for a bill for \$1443 on 10 repair jobs at 468 Boylston street; property—an overcharge of \$876. In this total there was one item of \$7.46 for a cylinder for a lock and a trucking charge of \$4.39. Mr. Linenthal estimated the job was worth \$250.

Overcharge Claimed
The witness drew the deduction that on a total of \$137,531 paid to Codman Hill by the White Fund, the overcharge amounted to \$75,017. Mr. Linenthal, who yesterday testified that on 17 examples of "poor work" which he had examined the White Fund paid \$19,643.02, a fair price.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Public Applauds Trade Radiocasts

When Uncle Sam set out to tell stories about his country's industries, many more of his nephews and nieces than he expected gathered around radios tuned in on stations of the Columbia System's coast-to-coast network, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Customs House at Boston.

Hundreds of letters praising the broadcast series have been received, the bureau reported today—so many that a book has been printed containing 23 of the talks. It is available at a cost of 10 cents. Some of the talks already have been republished overseas. The series of talks describing different important industries, one at a time, began Jan. 16 this year, and continued every Saturday. The schedule has been extended three times already by popular demand. It will continue through Aug. 14—by which time 30 industries will have been covered.

Selassie's Kin Comes to Plead Ethiopian Case

Ousted Emperor's Cousin
Will Give Lecture at
Wellesley Institute

Ex-Ruler 'Poor'

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass., July 20—Haile Selassie's cousin, Dr. Malaku Emmanuel Bayen, who is in the United States attempting to find a solution of the problems of the Ethiopian people and their deposed Emperor, arrived in Wellesley today to explain the Ethiopian situation to the members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College.

He will give a lecture, open to the public, tonight on "The Case of Ethiopia," at 8 p. m. in Billings Hall on the college campus. Dr. Bayen is well qualified to speak authoritatively on conditions in Ethiopia and upon his country's relations with the outside world. In 1921 he was one of a small group of young Ethiopians sent by Haile Selassie, then known as Ras Tafari, the crown prince, to Bombay, India, for a year's study, and then to America to become educated along western lines.

The youths were introduced, on their arrival in the United States, to President Harding, who recommended them to attend Morningside College at New Concord, Ohio, with which his own alma mater, Marietta College, had been merged. They took his advice, but before they could meet the entrance requirements, found it necessary to take a year of high school work. Studying at Morningside in the summer school as well as the regular sessions, they graduated in 1928, and the following year, Dr. Bayen attended first the Ohio State Graduate School and then Howard University in Washington, D. C.

Saw Coronation
Completing his course he returned to Ethiopia for Haile Selassie's coronation in 1930, and was then sent back by him to the United States to find a financier, who would advise the new Emperor on the economic questions which faced him in his efforts to give his people the benefits of western civilization, and also an educational adviser to work out with him a plan for public schools and colleges.

According to Dr. Bayen, it was Ethiopia's rapid progress along political and educational lines that hastened Italian aggression. The Emperor, he points out, had joined nearly every international movement working toward peace and "was at heart a pacifist in the practical sense of the word." He had an abolished serfdom and slavery and made his government a constitutional monarchy.

Emperor Without Means
Haile Selassie today, Dr. Bayen states, is practically without means—since the rumors of wealth brought out with him from Ethiopia are entirely without foundation. He went to Europe to seek aid for his people—particularly for the thousands of refugees in Port Said and other cities—but, as yet very little aid has been offered.

Richard E. Gregg of South Natick, author of "The Power of Non-Violence," in a lecture at the institute yesterday, declared the United States would find dictatorship clamped down upon it at once if it should go to war. "In earlier days when war was less deadly and did not engross the state," he said, "there may have been a few which aided democracy. But that is no longer possible. Modern war cannot save democracy because the character of the means used determines the character of the end achieved, and because modern war is totalitarian, destructive, and there is no adequate defense against aerial attacks."

What—When—Where In and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embarkment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Wedding Procession from "Coc d'Or"
Symphony No. 5 in E minor
III. Valz: Allegro Moderato
IV. Finale: Andante Maestoso: Allegro Vivace
Interval
Overture, "Poet and Peasant" Buppé
Overture, "The Merry Widow" Dvořák
Spanish Dance, "The Gypsy" De Falla
Charles "Ghost of the Warrior" Grossman
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Boston
"Born Reckless" featuring Brian Donlevy and Rochelle Hudson 10:45 a. m., 1:07, 3:38, 5:49, 8:10, 10:30. Also Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker in "Sweetheart of the Navy," 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 2:12, 4:33, 6:54, 9:15.
Uptown
"The Road Back" featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Stanwyck, 1:40, 3:50, 6:00. Tomorrow: "The Road Back," 1:40, 3:50, 6:00. Also "The Road Back," 1:40, 3:50, 6:00.
Coolidge Corner
"25th Hours" with Doug MacLean, James Ellison, Terry Wallace and Morgan Wall, 2:00, 5:00, 8:10. Also "Woman Chase Man" with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
State and Orpheum
"The Emperor's Candlesticks" starring William Powell and Louise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Both theaters: 1, 4:10, 7:30, 10:30. Also "Woman Chase Man" with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan
"Dancing Marines" with Dick Powell, Dennis Morgan and Doris Bowdler, 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:00. Also "Clara and Her Orchestra" starring Clara and her orchestra. Starts with "Troy and Lyona."

Radio Program Page 10

Tremont—
"The Devil is a Sissy" with Freddie Bartholomew, 8:30 a. m., 4:30, 8:30, 10:30. Also "The Blue Bird" film taken in the Dolomites. 1, 2:30, 4, 8:30.
Modern—
"Another Dawn" with Kay Francis and Errol Flynn, 9:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:15, 9:45. Also "Pig Avary" Mrs. Flora Rand, Brookline. The nurse, and Mrs. Carolyn P. Gardner of Salem.
In ruling that the health office was operating illegally, Judge Sears said: "As long as the statute continues in force I see nothing but that the practice is illegal."

Music

Long School of Music—
Open House concert by Virginia Leahy, pianist; Margaret Mason, pianist; Helen Sanderson, soprano; and George Paulkner, accompanist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.
WPA Concert—
Tango Ensemble under the direction of William A. Harrington-Barrington. 40 Shawmut Avenue. (Lecture) 7:45.
Federal Music Project—
Boston Concert Band under the direction of William A. Harrington-Barrington. 40 Shawmut Avenue. (Lecture) 7:45.
German Music—
Public concert on the Classical Organ, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.
Other Events
Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the English Rooms by Mrs. Tamm, 11.
The Boston Children's Museum—
"High Lights of the New Convention and Europe" by Gustav J. Neulen. Lamberton. Royal Hotel, 12:15.

Off for a Day's Outing at the Shore



By a Staff Photographer
Boys from the Boston Industrial Home Starting for a Picnic at Salem Willows. The Adults at the Right Are Oliver C. Elliot, Superintendent of the Home, and Edgar J. Siv, Member of the Board

100 Boston Boys Enjoy Outing Of Industrial Home

Two buses crowded with 100 merry youngsters from congested sections of Boston, rolled off at 9:15 this morning for Salem Willows, where the boys were to spend the day on the shore and to devour free ice cream and cake. The jaunt was one of a series arranged by the Boston Industrial Home, with the financial help of a special \$38,000 fund subscribed more than 45 years ago.

In making plans to take about 2500 children on these outings during the summer the Industrial Home is being assisted by 25 churches and charitable organizations. Both boys and girls are taken on the trips, but today's group was made up entirely of boys, accompanied by Oliver C. Elliot, superintendent of the home.

Three Women Fined In Birth Control Case

SALEM, Mass., July 20 (AP)—Three women, a doctor, a nurse and the wife of a physician, were convicted today of disseminating information on birth control and fined \$100 each. They appealed.

District Judge George B. Sears handed down the decision against Dr. Lucille Lord-Heinstein of Salem, Mrs. Flora Rand, Brookline, the nurse, and Mrs. Carolyn P. Gardner of Salem.

In ruling that the health office was operating illegally, Judge Sears said: "As long as the statute continues in force I see nothing but that the practice is illegal."

Indian 'Dugout' Just Old Town

By the Associated Press
West Deering, N. H., July 20
Discovery of what appeared to be an Indian dugout more than 300 years old caused plenty of excitement here when it was found in a mound beside the Ellinwood Brook where it flows into the Contoocook River. The flurry vanished quickly, however, when Winthrop Foster said "it may be an Indian dugout, but my grandfather used it for a watering trough more than 60 years ago, and it disappeared in the flood of 1888."

Boston Museum Names Constable To Curatorship

Further indication of an increasing effort to strengthen its department of western painting is contained in the announcement of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, that William George Constable has been appointed curator of paintings. Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the museum, has for some years included this office among the numerous and absorbing capacities which he has filled. Like him, the new curator is a specialist on the paintings of Italy, and is one of the world's foremost experts in western art. He will take up his duties in Boston in March, 1938, and has accepted the curatorship for not less than three years.

Mr. Constable has been director of the Courtauld Institute of Art, London University, since 1932, and is professor in the history of art at London University, and Sydney Jones lecturer in art at Liverpool University. He has been lecturer in art for Bristol University, and Strens lecturer in Fine Art at University College, Hull.

From 1923 to 1928 he was an assistant in the National Gallery, London, and from 1929 to 1931 assistant director there. Since 1935 he has been Slade professor of fine art at Cambridge University. Having been recently awarded a Leverhulme research scholarship he will spend some months at Venice, completing his book on Canaletto, before coming to Boston.

Overseas Trade At Boston Port Continues Gains

Overseas commerce of the port of Boston hit its stride last week, after setting records for the fiscal year ending June 30, and piled up gains for the new fiscal year, exceeding the corresponding period last year, for the first time since the current period started, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, declared today.

Duties collected thus far this fiscal year, \$1,524,079, are now \$48,731 ahead of collections for the similar period a year ago, Mr. Maynard declared, forecasting another year of prosperity for shipping and the port of Boston. Wool imports thus far total 1,420,729 pounds, a gain of 348,205 pounds over the same period last year.

Business of the week ending last Saturday, was in each classification well ahead of the similar week a year ago, with large quantities of crude rubber comprising a leading item in the imports.

The statistical report of the port's commerce, with comparisons:

Port of Boston	Year July 17, 1937	Year July 17, 1936
Imports for consumption	\$3,972,611	\$2,428,121
Imports for warehouse	47,192	21,829
Withdrawn from warehouse	638,493	467,967
House for consumption	722,279	531,876
Duties collected	849,817	138,721
Wool imports (pounds)	1,420,729	1,072,524
Duties collected	\$1,524,079	\$1,475,347

Cambridge to Get Police Reserves

Mayor John D. Lynch of Cambridge will appoint 10 reserve men to the police department tomorrow, it was disclosed today. Appointments will bring the city police total to more than 200 officers, including 160 foot patrolmen, 30 traffic police and 10 inspectors.

Mayor Lynch has requested a civil service list of eligibles. Reserve appointees will do one day's police work to make them eligible to serve and then be used only as needed in an emergency. When permanent appointments are made these 10 will be first chosen.

Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy asked for the men, the Mayor stated.

Mariner's Car 'Hauled 42 Degrees,' But Court Splices On Fine of \$150

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 20 (AP)—Testimony of a master mariner, Bowdoin A. Leimond, of Portland, Maine, that he "hauled 42 degrees and then two more degrees" failed today to save him from a \$150 fine for dangerous driving. Mr. Leimond insisted he "steered south, southeast" and "cleared a four-point bearing" in efforts to avert a collision with an automobile carrying Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Hodgeson and their two children of New Brunswick, N. J., at Salisbury, July 13.

Motor Vehicle Inspector John J. Foley, prosecutor, scratched his head frequently during Mr. Leimond's testimony and asked Judge Nathaniel N. Jones to have witness testify "in English." Mr. Leimond testified "in English." Mr. Leimond

C. I. O. Victory In Maine Heads Toward Courts

Manufacturers and Local
Union Join in Disputing
Plant Voting

Declare It Unfair

Labor Board's Verdict
They Say Barred Majority
From Balloting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEWISTON, Maine, July 20—The National Labor Relations Board's boycotted, compulsory election in 12 Maine shoe factories, in which the Committee for Industrial Organization won a victory last week, is headed for the courts.

Instead of settling the question of the C. I. O.'s status in the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn, the balloting, which took place under peculiar circumstances, left the situation more uncertain than ever. With the election boycotted by members of the two local unions named on the ballots with the United Shoe Workers of America, the United Shoe Workers won at most all of the votes cast. Only a third of those believed eligible to vote did so, however, and the C. I. O. did not win a majority of all those eligible to vote in a single shop.

In the 12 shops, the C. I. O. received 1842 votes against 21 for the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers' Protective Association and three for the Independent Union of Holmes Bohr Co. Although manufacturers refused to lend the pay rolls to the N. L. R. B. to serve as check lists in the voting, it is unofficially estimated that 4684 employees were eligible to vote.

Co-operating Claimed Locking
The manufacturers refused to co-operate with the election for the same reason as the local unions, namely, that the N. L. R. B. had barred from the voting all workers freed since March 24, the date the C. I. O. called a general shoe strike, later abandoned.

Results of the poll are shown in the following table:

Eligible C. I. O. Local	Eligible C. I. O. Local
Venus Shoe Co.	400
Anti Williamson Co.	390
Somerset Shoe Co.	358
Lowell Shoe Co.	324
Watson Shoe Co.	405
Chunshun Shoe Co.	730
Lumbard Shoe Co.	109
Mascott Shoe Co.	155
Holmes Bohr Co.	185
Maine Shoe Inc.	525
Koss Shoe Co.	325
Cornish Shoe Co.	125

Total 4684 1842 21
Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England regional director of the N. L. R. B., who conducted the elections, soon will make his report on them to the labor board, which in turn will certify or not certify the C. I. O. as the collective bargaining agency for the workers.

Should the labor board certify the C. I. O. as the bargaining agency, both the manufacturers and the local union intend to fight the ruling through every court possible before abiding by it.

Freeport Shoe Man Not Yet to Turn His Plant Over to Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FREEPORT, Maine, July 20—The people of this town thought for a time the familiar cry of harried manufacturers, "I might as well turn my plant over to the union to run," was going to be tried out as a practical plan for turning over control and management of his plant to the Boot & Shoe Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor.

The offer, supposedly made to Arthur W. Goodwin, president of the union, was taken seriously by the townfolk, published in Maine newspapers and sent over press wires to other states. According to the alleged plan, Mr. Mersky was to supply the capital, his 800 employees were to run the business and all were to share in the profits.

Today, Mr. Mersky denied making the offer, and "don't know anything about it," he said. "Why bother me?"

Mr. Goodwin, for his part, said the offer had been made only "jokingly" by Mr. Mersky, whose labor troubles have included demands from rival unions, both claiming jurisdiction.

Chance to Play Is Given Ladies Garment Workers

Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union of the Boston area, who spend their days stitching button-holes or in other monotonous tasks, are to be supplied by the union with recreational and educational activities for their spare time. Activities of this type already have been started by Miss Ruth Peters, who recently was appointed recreational director of the I. L. G. W. U. for this section. The first picnic of the union was held last Saturday at Myles Standish State Forest, near Plymouth, Mass., with approximately 500 members present. Among other summer activities recently inaugurated by Miss Peters are swimming, tennis and tap dancing. Swimming instruction has been supplied by arrangement with the Young Women's Christian Association, and lessons in tennis and dancing through co-operation of the Boston Park Department.

The activities will be available to the I. L. G. W. U. in Boston and vicinity, about 75 per cent of whom

New Warden Named For Maine Prison; Convicts Had Swim

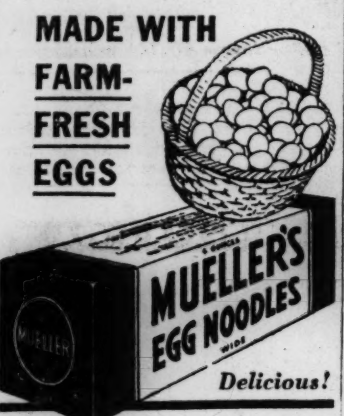
AUGUSTA, Maine, July 20 (AP)—A new warden was ready today to take charge of Maine State Prison at Thomaston, where, said Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, three prisoners, two of them "lifers," recently were taken swimming by a guard.

The Republican Governor and his all-Republican council last night approved the appointment of John H. Welch (R) of Houlton, former Aroostook county sheriff, to succeed Edward P. Johnson (D) of Saco, who resigned last week by request.

Mr. Johnson admitted that Guard Ernest L. Chadbourne of Sanford, who also resigned, had taken the three prisoners in his automobile July 13 to a public beach at South Pond, Warren, four miles from the prison, but he contended politics alone actuated the Governor and Welfare Commissioner George W. Leadbetter.

Such a statement, said Governor Barrows, was "without an iota of foundation."

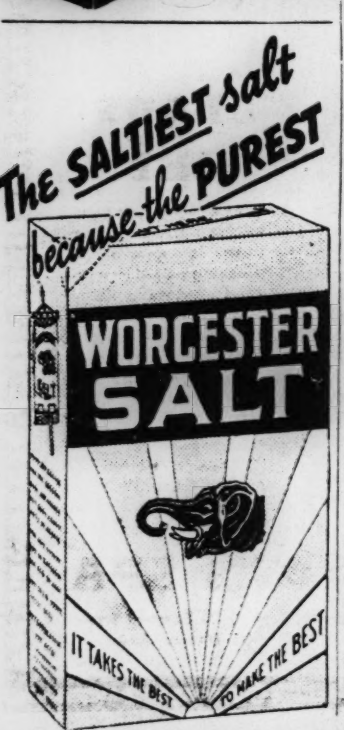
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WORCESTER SALT

IT TAKES THE BEST TO MAKE THE BEST

Swampscott Yacht Club Shows Strong Wings for a Fledgling

Started in 1929 about the time of the market crash, but it grew nevertheless and with its Yankee dories has made for itself a notable place in racing circles—its numbers about 200 members

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 20.—A smart class of racing boats, 18 in number, a membership numbering almost 200, and one of the most promising of junior organizations mark the outstanding progress of the Swampscott Yacht Club since its inception in 1929.

Only a fledgling amidst the ancient and venerable yachting organizations along the North Shore, Swampscott's members, instead of settling softly down at their moorings, today takes rapid and definite strides forward in the racing game to a position now where recognition is due them.

Settled at the end of Swampscott Beach with lobster pots and fishing gear of all kinds around it, the club, although young, appears to have sea saltiness flowing in its walls, an overflowing amount that seems to be gathered up by its eager members and lately its ambitious juniors.

Back in 1927, a group of former x-dory yachtsmen got together and decided they wanted a racing craft which they could race in the harbor at Swampscott. Headed by Charlie Martin, his brother Ralph and Bill Bergin, they went to Sam Brown of Marblehead, designer of many small racing boats, and asked for "the fastest 18-foot boat in the bay, economical and one that isn't too wet."

Designs Yankee Dories

Mr. Brown worked a while and finally produced a design that was later called "Yankee" Dories, and sometimes Swampscott Dories. The dories are 18 feet on the waterline, lap-streaked, rib and mainsail and have slanting sides which shear down to a narrow skeg.

Guy Gardner, late Swampscott boat builder, built eight boats the following year. Having bought boats the boys decided a yacht club was necessary and in 1929, the Swampscott Yacht Club was founded, although not incorporated until the following year.

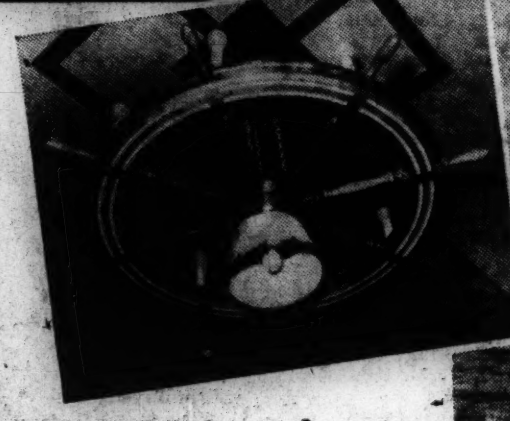
The first commodore, Richard B. MacFarland, was also very instrumental in the formation of the organization. There are 75 charter members, which is vivid proof of the work that the originators accomplished.

New members have been added since its founding, the Yankee Dory fleet has been increased from eight to 18, and lately juniors are springing up to bring new distinction to the new organization.

A most novel idea has been used in training these youngsters in the rules of the marine road: how to sail and how to race. Last winter it was started when Commodore



Yankee Dories Race



Old Wheel Gives Light

Kingsland Dunwoody, Vice-Commodore C. Raymond Boynton and Edward Bergin, last year's Yankee Dory champion with his Popeye, delivered a series of blackboard talks.

There was very little that the three "head skippers" did not lecture about, including fundamentals of boats, design, maneuvers, rigging, construction, rules of the road, weather conditions, compassing, knot-tying, and racing tactics and rules.

After the blackboard talks, which came once every two weeks, in June all the boys took examinations on what they had learned in order to enter the "A-B class" from the "lubber" stage. Those that passed this examination were allowed to go out with senior members the following Sunday to show their prowess in every type of maneuvering. Then after they had moored the boats in expert manner, they were required to swim about 400 yards in to the beach from the boats. After successfully passing these tests, they were automatically were termed "skippers" and were allowed to race in the weekly Wednesday afternoon races.

The junior organization has its own executive committee and racing committee. Each year the commodore will put up his own trophy, and other series trophies will be donated by various members of the yacht club and the juniors themselves.

This year for the first time in its history the Swampscott Yacht Club sent a junior crew to North Shore Junior Eliminations which started yesterday. The commodore's son, not yet 15, C. Barker Dunwoody, is the

skipper and has for sheetmen, Forest Mason Jr. and S. Elaine Kehoe. This crew was picked by the junior committee made of Mr. Boynton, Mr. Bergin and Stuart Martin.

Fame of Dories Spreads

The popularity of the Yankee Dories has spread out and has reached the Squantum Yacht Club on the South Shore, where five of the fast craft are raced. Every year, Squantum visits Swampscott and Swampscott returns its visit in dual inter-club racing. Swampscott journeys to Squantum Sunday when it races in the first of Squantum's inter-club regattas for Boston Bay yachtsmen. The North Shore sailors have shown the way against their Squantum rivals consistently in these races the past few years and are anxious to continue their record.

With the expense of the Yankee

Next, to South'ard

This is the ninth in a series of 21 articles on the histories and traditions of North and South Shore yacht clubs appearing in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays. Friday, the Wessagusset Yacht Club of North Weymouth takes a bow.

Dories seemingly evident, and Swampscott's class soon to be too numerous, some of the members of the club last fall went to Mr. Brown and asked him to design a speedy 21-foot dory, somewhat on the lines of an Indian, with an over-lapping jib, and spinnaker. Later, Mr. Brown paid the yacht club a visit and produced plans for the desired boat. Although the members were well impressed, none as yet has ordered one built.

Much credit for Swampscott's advance is given the entire executive committee, which includes Commodore Dunwoody, Vice-Commodore Boynton, Secretary Norman Widger, Treasurer Eugene S. Penelon and the chairman of the regatta committee, T. Carleton Rowen.

Swampscott's junior crew leads North Shore junior races after first day's racing: Sports page.

Farmer Plows, Plants And Harrows to Music

VALLEY, Neb. (AP)—Life on a Nebraska farm: George Reed attached a radio to his tractor during the plowing season. It worked. So he has kept using it through harrowing, planting and cultivating. When he is unable to get music, baseball games, weather or news, he sings and lets the radio rest.

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TANGY CRABMEAT FOR HOT WEATHER MEALS

Write for FREE Recipe Book to: **MITSUBISHI COMPANY**

120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



Shoe Workers

(Continued From Page 9)

are women. For next winter, Miss Peters plans to have instruction in English, civics, parliamentary law and trade unionism for members of her organization.

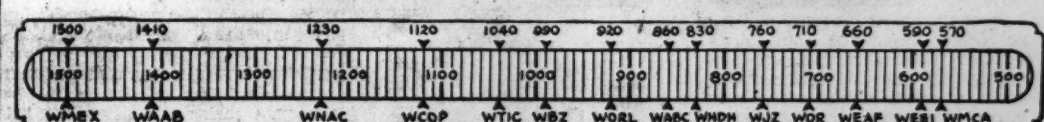
HARTFORD, Conn., July 20 (AP)—Federal Judge Edwin S. Thomas denied today two of three defense motions filed by James H. Rand, Jr. and Pearl Bergoff, whose trial on charges of violating the Byrnes Act is pending.

Mr. Rand, president of Remington Rand, Inc., and Bergoff, self-

styled "king of strikebreakers," were accused of transporting 57 persons from New York to Middletown with intent to interfere with peaceful picketing at a Remington Rand plant.

Motions asking for a bill of particulars and for permission to inspect the minutes of the grand jury that indicted the defendants were denied by Judge Thomas. He granted a motion allowing a 10-day extension to July 31.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is in Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Ray Heatherton 7:15 Studio musicale 7:30 The Boston Hour 7:45 The Boston Hour	7:00 London program 7:15 Studio musicale 7:30 "The Singing Lady" 7:45 "Four of Us"	7:00 News: Little Show: soloists; orchestra 7:15 News: musicals 7:30 News: musicals 7:45 Dinner: Time Revers	7:00 Yankee News Service 7:15 Sport reports 7:30 Sketch: music 7:45 John Griffin, tenor	7:00 Dinner concert 7:15 Italian radio review 7:30 Scores: comment 7:45 Sport reports
8:00 News: Little Show: soloists; orchestra 8:15 News: musicals 8:30 News: musicals 8:45 Dinner: Time Revers	8:00 "Easy Aces": sketch 8:15 Sport interview 8:30 "Lum and Abner" 8:45 Gus Hammen's Or.	8:00 "Husbands and Wives" 8:15 "Husbands and Wives" 8:30 "Edgar A. Guest": "Can Be Done" 8:45 "Can Be Done": drama	8:00 Russ Morgan's Orch. 8:15 Vocal groups 8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra 8:45 "Vox Pop": informal	8:00 Colonial News Service 8:15 Lou Bonick's Orchestra 8:30 20th Century Serenade 8:45 Concert orchestra
9:00 Music Hall: comedy 9:15 soloists; orchestra 9:30 Grant Park concert 9:45 Grant Park concert	9:00 "The Other Americans" 9:15 "The Other Americans" 9:30 "The Other Americans" 9:45 "The Other Americans"	9:00 "The Other Americans" 9:15 "The Other Americans" 9:30 "The Other Americans" 9:45 "The Other Americans"	9:00 "The Other Americans" 9:15 "The Other Americans" 9:30 "The Other Americans" 9:45 "The Other Americans"	9:00 "The Other Americans" 9:15 "The Other Americans" 9:30 "The Other Americans" 9:45 "The Other Americans"
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12:00 Sports Broadcast 12:15 Sports Broadcast 12:30 Sports Broadcast 12:45 Sports Broadcast	12:00 Sports Broadcast 12:15 Sports Broadcast 12:30 Sports Broadcast 12:45 Sports Broadcast	12:00 Sports Broadcast 12:15 Sports Broadcast 12:30 Sports Broadcast 12:45 Sports Broadcast	12:00 Sports Broadcast 12:15 Sports Broadcast 12:30 Sports Broadcast 12:45 Sports Broadcast	12:00 Sports Broadcast 12:15 Sports Broadcast 12:30 Sports Broadcast 12:45 Sports Broadcast

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 Top of the Morning 7:30 Top of the Morning 7:45 WEEL News	7:00 News: Musical Clock 7:15 "Musical Clock" 7:30 "Musical Clock" 7:45 WEEL News	7:00 Sunrise Special: organ 7:15 News Service 7:30 "Stepping Along" 7:45 "Stepping Along"	7:00 "The Breakfast Smiler" 7:15 "The Breakfast Smiler" 7:30 "The Breakfast Smiler" 7:45 "The Breakfast Smiler"	7:00 Popular recordings 7:15 Popular recordings 7:30 Popular recordings 7:45 Popular recordings
8:00 Forecasts: Almanac 8:15 Caroline Cabot 8:30 "Musical Clock" 8:45 Popular music	8:00 Serenade 8:15 "Mac and Moore" 8:30 "Musical Clock" 8:45 Popular music	8:00 "Household Hannah" 8:15 "Household Hannah" 8:30 "Household Hannah" 8:45 "Household Hannah"	8:00 News Service 8:15 Morning Carnival 8:30 Morning Carnival 8:45 Morning Carnival	8:00 Musical Timetable 8:15 Musical Timetable 8:30 Musical Timetable 8:45 Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air 9:15 Kitchen of the Air 9:30 Jack Berch 9:45 Bachelor's Children	9:00 Breakfast Club: soloists; orchestra 9:15 "Hello, Peggy" 9:30 "Hello, Peggy" 9:45 "Hello, Peggy"	9:00 "Variations" 9:15 "Variations" 9:30 "Variations" 9:45 "Variations"	9:00 "Variations" 9:15 "Variations" 9:30 "Variations" 9:45 "Variations"	9:00 "Variations" 9:15 "Variations" 9:30 "Variations" 9:45 "Variations"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly 10:15 The Danton Brothers 10:30 Ted Malone 10:45 Bill and Bill	10:00 Mary Martin: sketch 10:15 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:30 Pepper Young's Family 10:45 Viennese ensemble	10:00 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:15 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:30 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:45 "Ma Perkins": sketch	10:00 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:15 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:30 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:45 "Ma Perkins": sketch	10:00 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:15 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:30 "Ma Perkins": sketch 10:45 "Ma Perkins": sketch
11:00 Magazine of the Air 11:15 Magazine of the Air 11:30 Big Sister sketch 11:45 Real Life Marriage	11:00 "Personal Column" 11:15 "Personal Column" 11:30 "Personal Column" 11:45 "Personal Column"	11:00 "Personal Column" 11:15 "Personal Column" 11:30 "Personal Column" 11:45 "Personal Column"	11:00 "Personal Column" 11:15 "Personal Column" 11:30 "Personal Column" 11:45 "Personal Column"	11:00 "Personal Column" 11:15 "Personal Column" 11:30 "Personal Column" 11:45 "Personal Column"
12:00 Cherie: Three Notes 12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news 12:30 Frim's Daughter 12:45 Our Gai Sunday	12:00 News: Little Show: soloists; orchestra 12:15 "Edwin C. Hill": sketch 12:30 "Edwin C. Hill": sketch 12:45 "Edwin C. Hill": sketch	12:00 News Service 12:15 "Joyce Jordan": sketch 12:30 "The Hemingways" 12:45 "The Hemingways"	12:00 News Service 12:15 "Joyce Jordan": sketch 12:30 "The Hemingways" 12:45 "The Hemingways"	12:00 News Service 12:15 "Joyce Jordan": sketch 12:30 "The Hemingways" 12:45 "The Hemingways"
1:00 Betty and Bob 1:15 Betty Crocker 1:30 National Home Hour 1:45 Myrt and Marge	1:00 Comedy sketch 1:15 "National Home Hour" 1:30 "National Home Hour" 1:45 "National Home Hour"	1:00 "National Home Hour" 1:15 "National Home Hour" 1:30 "National Home Hour" 1:45 "National Home Hour"	1:00 "National Home Hour" 1:15 "National Home Hour" 1:30 "National Home Hour" 1:45 "National Home Hour"	1:00 "National Home Hour" 1:15 "National Home Hour" 1:30 "National Home Hour" 1:45 "National Home Hour"
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3:00 Manhattan Matinee 3:15 Manhattan Matinee 3:30 Current questions 3:45 Columbia concert	3:00 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:15 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:30 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:45 "Manhattan Matinee"	3:00 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:15 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:30 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:45 "Manhattan Matinee"	3:00 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:15 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:30 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:45 "Manhattan Matinee"	3:00 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:15 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:30 "Manhattan Matinee" 3:45 "Manhattan Matinee"
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5:00 Midweek Matinee 5:15 Quartet recital 5:30 The Boston Hour 5:45 The Boston Hour	5:00 "Midweek Matinee" 5:15 "Midweek Matinee" 5:30 "Midweek Matinee" 5:45 "Midweek Matinee"	5:00 "Midweek Matinee" 5:15 "Midweek Matinee" 5:30 "Midweek Matinee" 5:45 "Midweek Matinee"	5:00 "Midweek Matinee" 5:15 "Midweek Matinee" 5:30 "Midweek Matinee" 5:45 "Midweek Matinee"	5:00 "Midweek Matinee" 5:15 "Midweek Matinee" 5:30 "Midweek Matinee" 5:45 "Midweek Matinee"
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES WEEKLY SPECIALS

Sale of Canned Peas

All tender full flavored garden peas

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Finest 2 NO. 2 TINS 35c

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You're sure to like both of these popular breads. They are made of the finest ingredients, baked just right in our modern bakeries, and delivered oven-fresh to your local store with all their delicious flavor and goodness.

N. B. C. July Sale

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BIG 20 oz. LOAF 9c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

N. E. Opposition To Court Scheme Revealed in Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20.—New England mail on Supreme Court issue, which had dropped down to negligible figures, is showing a sudden upsurge these days. The compromise one-judge-a-year measure appears to be just as objectionable as the original bill, which asked an immediate increase up to six in the number of justices, according to the latest "word from home" being received by New England members of Congress.

This new expression of sentiment is characterized by an intensity of feeling great, if not greater, than that which inspired the mail of last winter. This time a larger percentage of the communications is opposed to passage of a Supreme Court enlargement bill, although it is also true that the recent letters are almost entirely from persons above the low-income groups. Some sample extracts from the recent mail will illustrate how high the feeling runs.

A Fitchburg, Mass., voter: "What is loyalty to one man compared with the welfare of the whole country?"

A Boston citizen: "This compromise bill is a smoke screen that almost any intelligent citizen can see through. It is the same old bill and the same old immorality of the first Supreme Court bill."

A Hartford, Conn., voter: "We will protect you from the Roosevelt, Fair

Stars From Hollywood Skies To Twinkle on Boston Screens

Movies of Moment

According to an old Hollywood axiom, it is stellar names that bring business to the box office. There will be plenty of them twinkling on the marquee of Boston movie houses during the coming week. But as picture audiences have learned from experience, it is the players long trained on the spoken stage who lend richness and color to the screen. Actors such as Henry Stephenson, O. Aubrey Smith, Frank Morgan or Lionel Barrymore, all of whom are either present or soon to be seen here, manage to invest their parts with a vigor and an individualizing quality that sometimes is missing from the characterizations of their more highly publicized colleagues.

Lionel Barrymore, who will be seen at the State and Orpheum beginning Friday with Clark Gable and Jean Harlow in "Saratooga," is a case in point. He will be the Grandpa Clayton in a racetrack story. The details of his adventures remain to be seen. But the name awakens memories of the varied figures that he has brought before the cameras in the past; as the doughty skipper of "Captains Courageous," as Rasputin in that story of the Russian court, as Peter Grimm in the father's return, or matching disguises with his brother John in "Arsene Lupin" or as old Peggoty in "David Copperfield."

In his long career, the elder of the Barrymore brothers has done well by the screen and it in turn has furnished him with abundant opportunity for display of his varied abilities.

Beside Mr. Barrymore, "Saratooga" will include in its cast, Frank Morgan, another veteran of the legitimate stage who has become familiar to movie audiences. Like his distinguished fellow actor he is in frequent demand in the studios and is at present visible at the State and Orpheum in "The Emperor's Candlesticks." But unlike Mr. Barrymore he is more often to be seen in a type part than immersed in an individualized character; for, under Hollywood urging, he has tended to develop as a specialist in the amusing delineation of an indecisive, flighty fellow who appears on one story after another under different names but generally recognizable as the same comic figure.

Hollywood Success Story.
C. Aubrey Smith, who belongs in the same category of players who learned their trade by long experience on the stage, will be seen as a stern old grandfather in "Wee Willie Winkie." Shirley Temple's new film, in prospect for the Metropolitan starting Thursday, The setting for the story, which derives from Rudyard Kipling, is supposed to be in India, and thereby hangs a minor Hollywood success story.

As nearly everyone is aware, though the movies make the world their stage, most of the scenic backgrounds are furnished by California. Many producers, in fact, utilize the natural advantages of a prosperous little business that is known as the Iversen ranch. The Iversens, who went to California as prospectors, found that growing demands of the movies brought to their door a tidy income. So they developed the practice of renting their property to film companies who wanted a handy location, the rate charged depending on the pretentiousness of the film in the making.

"Wee Willie Winkie," being a fairly elaborate job, with a British cantonment and fort and a Pathan citadel among the requirements, paid a substantial sum.

But all that is by way of aside. Of more immediate concern to movie audiences is the fact that Victor McLaglen will have the principal masculine part in the film, and that Martha Raye, one of the newest of movie comics, will be present "in person" on the stage, along with the California Collegians band.

Continuing Bills.
Unless current plans are changed, two of the current bills will continue for another week. One of them is the pair of revivals at the Fine Arts: "The Blue Light," which on a second visit is finding new audiences, and "Cloistered."

The second extended engagement is for "The Road Back," Remarque's sequel to "All Quiet on the Western Front," which is expected to hold over at Keith's.

New Menus, Familiar Cooks.
At the Paramount and Fenway there will be a new double bill starting Thursday. Robert Montgomery and Marion Davies will share the leading parts in "Ever Since Eve," a romantic comedy about a handsome author and a secretary who chose to conceal her attractiveness from her employer. Louise Fazenda, Allen Jenkins and Frank McHugh are among the other players. The second film, "The Case of the Stuttering Bishop," is a detective story with Donald Woods and Ann Dvorak heading the cast.

The Keith-Boston likewise will have a change of bill, bringing back that irrepressible pair, Wheeler and Woolsey in another of their nonsensical concoctions, "On Again, Off Again," and Nan Gray, Robert Wilcox and Edward Ellis in "The Man in Blue."

Laughton as Producer.
In England, Charles Laughton has formed his own producing company with Erich Pommer, and has plans for three films in which he will act. One of them will be a Somerset Maugham comedy, "The Vessel of Wrath," in which the actor will be seen as a beachcomber in the Dutch East Indies. Another will be "Jamaica Inn" with Mr. Laughton as a nineteenth century Cornishman. The third is an ambitious undertaking, an original story for the screen that at present bears the title of "St. Martin's Lane." It will be concerned with the adventures of a "busker," one of those London street figures who cater for the entertainment of theatrical queues.

Laughton himself had the notion for the story and Clemence Dane, who is an experienced playwright, has been commissioned to write it.

Electric Rate Cut Sought in Clinton.
The State Public Utilities Commissioner announced that a petition signed by 2450 residents of Clinton, Mass., asking for reduction in electric rates charged by the Wachusetts Electric Light Company was filed at that office yesterday.

James P. Morrison, chairman of the Clinton planning board, headed the list of petitioners and described present rates as "extortionate and unjustified." No date has been set for a hearing.

Ambassadors With Tidings From the Movie Capital



Patsy Kelly and Marion Davies in "Ever Since Eve," Coming to the Paramount and Fenway

Spectroscope Held Barrier to Crime. At M. I. T. Parley

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 20 (AP).—Another barrier was thrown across the path of the criminal today—the spectroscope, described by a New York expert as "the coming tool of the scientific criminologist."

T. A. Wright, of Lucius Pitkin, Inc., consulting chemists of New York City, declared his belief that spectroscopy was in its infancy in criminology. He made his forecast in an interview during the first international spectroscopy conference now under way at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The spectroscope takes a ray of light, breaks it up into its component parts and, from the wave lengths and intensity produced, the expert can determine what chemical elements compose the body producing the light and in what concentrations they are present.

Used by Government.
Mr. Wright said the Department of Justice in Washington now used the spectrophotograph in its work, as did a New York City crime laboratory.

He cited its use in one murder case, in which he appeared as a witness. The question, he said, revolved around two holes which pierced a black enamel window screen—did they show any traces of lead around the edges, indicating they had been caused by bullets? The spectrophotograph, he explained, showed the lead, but, he added, the suspect was acquitted because the bullet in question showed no traces of cross marks from the way mesh screen through which it would have had to pass.

Tin Investigated.
In another instance, he said, a junk man was suspected of having stolen tin. The spectrophotograph was brought into play to prove that three lots of tin in question did not come from the plant where the thefts took place.

Mr. Wright, describing impurities in metals as "the fingerprints of the spectrophotograph," explained that under the spectroscope these impurities always were revealed in the same pattern if the metal formed a part of an original whole.

On analysis the suspected tin revealed a different pattern, indicating it had not come from that particular point.



Victor McLaglen and Shirley Temple in "Wee Willie Winkie," Scheduled for the Metropolitan



Ken Taylor in "Love in a Hiding Place," Shortly to Be Released by Boston

White Fund Bills Aired by Fin Com

(Continued From Page 9)

price would have been \$8010, continued his analysis of bills of the Godman Hill company.

Taking yesterday's figures on the \$19,843 payment as a 120 per cent overcharge, the witness testified that on items totaling \$62,531, for all repair jobs outside the \$75,000 waterproofing job at 190-200 Boylston Street, the overcharge was \$34,107.

Declared Unfair.
"That is not the testimony of this witness," objected Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph T. Brennan. "It is utterly unfair to attempt to get this testimony into evidence in this way."

The witness offered results of a chart for bills for general repair work in January, February and March, 1937, outside the \$75,000 waterproofing and underpinning job at 190-200 Boylston street. The total for three months was \$11,278. This broke down into \$8102 or 71.2 per cent for labor; \$1470, or 10.9 per cent for material; and \$1706, or 17.9 per cent for trucking.

Questioned about the last item by Attorney George R. Farnum, Mr. Linenthal said, "It is quite without any precedent. I know of no cases in ordinary building work where trucking charges run anywhere in this neighborhood. Trucking charges usually run in a fraction of 1 per cent and are usually lost in the whole cost. The largest trucking charges I've ever seen after a job was finished were less than 5 per cent."

Mayor Proposes Beach Reopening

A plan for reopening Charles river beach for summer bathing will be submitted by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield to City Council Monday he announced today, after conferring with a committee of citizens and officials.

The plan calls for construction of a lagoon, a shelter and locker rooms at the downtown beach at an estimated cost of \$75,000. The Mayor said he will ask the council to borrow the money. The beach was closed recently as unsafe.

Owens 1806 Paper Money.
A 15-cent piece of Ohio paper money, issued in 1806, and owned by Samuel Bowles of Bellbrook, Ohio.

Proctor in Capital Attending Parleys On Green's Estate

Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General who will represent Massachusetts in connection with the will of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, arrived in Washington, D. C., yesterday at the office of John S. Flannery, appointed by the United States Supreme Court to sit as master in the preliminary hearings of the tax case. It was disclosed at the Attorney General's office.

Mr. Proctor met with representatives of four other states in Mr. Flannery's office to decide when testimony will begin in connection with the determination of the legal domicile of the colonel. Dates and locations of the hearing also were discussed.

According to the Attorney General, Paul A. Dever, Mr. Proctor will argue the case for the Commonwealth when it ultimately comes before the Supreme Court.

Having seized approximately \$25,000,000 in jewels, securities, stamp collections and other valuables belonging to the Green estate pending the assessment of a tax, Massachusetts is endeavoring to prove that Colonel Green's legal domicile was here, which, if proved, would increase the State's share of the inheritance tax to be derived from the estate.

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"Almost Clean"
Won't Do!

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Seldom so soundly, if we say one word about salads being good for you in summer. But bend a willing, if willing, ear while we describe the summertime joy of the new Thompson's Spa Summer Menu. For here is a roster of refreshing Salads—with cool crisp greens, fresh-picked vegetables from local country gardens, tender sweet shellfish, farm-fresh chicken and eggs. Or Combination Plates—mingled meals of sandwiches or cold meats with salad, bounteously served. Regular and traditional Thompson's Spa dishes too, of course. Adjust your meals to the mercury—eat at Thompson's Spa this summer!

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A Musical Diet in London

By L. A. Sloger

In late June of this Coronation year, London provided a varied diet of musical and dramatic fare. I have caught a few of the performances. The most interesting, from the viewpoint of an American chronicler of such affairs, was a concert given by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Bruno Walter, in the Queen's Hall.

The Vienna Philharmonic has the reputation, in the United States at least, of being the best of the European orchestras. Certainly it displayed many virtues on this occasion in a program which gave ample opportunity for judging its qualities. The list included the rarely heard Haydn Symphony in D (No. 5 of the Paris set), Strauss's "Don Juan" and the Brahms Fourth.

The musicians possess no little virtuosity and they play with commendable unanimity of intention. The tone of the strings is good, though by no means comparable to that of the best American string sections. The Viennese custom of allowing free bowing is a little disconcerting to the visitor (although Stokowski now admits the same practice). This method is supposed to make up in expressiveness what it loses in precision. At the performance under review it resulted in some distressing imprecisions without securing a proportionate gain in expression.

The brass sections have plenty of power, but their tone was strident, their phrasing none too smooth and their intonation uncertain. One does not expect too much of German woodwind players, but odd enough the best solo playing of the afternoon was done by the first flute, identified by a reference to the program as Wilhelm Sonnenberg. The first oboe, identified in the same manner as Karl Swoboda, has a peculiar tone, very different from that of the French oboists, more like a clarinet.

I seem to have found more cause for complaint than for praise. To what extent these shortcomings are characteristic of the Vienna orchestra one cannot tell. Certainly, however, a single hearing. No doubt the orchestra would sound quite different under another conductor. Mr. Walter tended to drive his brass at the expense of the other choirs in the climaxes, and in general to neglect balance, and to overdo the tone to effect. His interpretative scheme was mostly black-and-white. His Haydn was heavy-handed, his Strauss blatant and his Brahms very Teutonic. Possibly he has not yet gauged the acoustics of the Queen's Hall, which are evidently different because of its odd shape; it is large, but very shallow.

Elisabeth Schumann was guest artist. She sang with lovely tone and in true Lieder style Strauss's "Morgen" and "Scherchen." She was less successful with Haydn's "Pastoral Song" and "Sailor's Song," and with Mozart's aria from "Il re

pastore." In these her voice tended to be shrill and her tones were not well supported.

At Covent Garden I heard Gluck's "Orpheus," with Fritz Reiner conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra and a cast which included André Burdino as Orpheus and Maggie Teyte as Eurydice. The principals sang well and the orchestra played excellently; but of course Gluck's score is hardly a test for an orchestra in the sense that one of Mozart's, say, would be. The De Basi Ballet contributed some stilled dancing to choreography by Lissi Maudrik and David Lichine. Mr. Reiner secured a good ensemble.

The only play I had the opportunity of seeing was a farce called "Bais in the Belt," by Diana Morgan and Robert McDermott, who make a determined effort to be clever and sophisticated. The real interest of the performance was the presence in the leading rôle of Miss Lilian Braithwaite, a mistress of her art whom it is a pleasure to watch. Thanks to her playing and to a well-paced direction, the piece was amusing in spite of its flimsiness.

Florence Music Festival

By Alfred Einstein

In Italy every town, big or small, has a musical past. Indeed, it would be a difficult matter to decide which of the larger cities—Venice, Milan or Naples—is most representative of Italian music. Florence, however, has a special distinction. It is the cradle of Italian opera which, for the last 300 years, has been practically synonymous with Italian music. So Florence was dedicated to music, just as Venice was to painting, or Milan to industry and commerce. Biennially, in May, a big international musical festival takes place in Florence.

The first festival of 1933—would be hard to rival. At that time there was some feeling for internationalism, as usual, but this time the "Maggio" was at least able to compete with the first in variety, thanks to the composer Mario Labroca. He, as organizer, united tact with courage and evolved a happy combination of old and new, national and international for the construction of his program.

The international congress which was no Anglo-Saxon speakers, but with the actual musical festival, could hardly be as international in character as that of 1933 when England and America were both brilliantly represented by Professor Dent and Roger Sessions. Except for Alberto Cavalcanti, as the representative of English films, there were no Anglo-Saxon speakers present. In 1933, there were those who could still speak for German ideals; today they must keep silence. Nevertheless, quite a number of good things were said at this "rump parliament" on the two subjects on the agenda: the relation of the public to the so-called "new music" and the problem of film music.

The first subject is an urgent one, for the cleavage between art and the public is wider today than ever before. It is a question of the meaning of art in a world of transition; a question to which it would at present be hard to find an answer. Nor has it been solved by those who would have suffered most from this divorce of art from life: Casella, Malipiero and Krenek—the practicing musicians among the speakers. And in every case the blame is sought elsewhere.

The second subject on "Music and the Films" was more innocuous. Darius Milhaud gave an illuminating talk on this technical and aesthetic problem. The whole congress was then transferred to Cremona where the event was celebrated with an exhibition of valuable instruments, with speeches, lectures and concerts given in honor of the great Antonio Stradivari. Unfortunately one was not allowed to remove any of the violins or cellos of the master from the glass cases. Adolf Busch and his colleagues, and Paul Hindemith with his viola damore proved, however, that good music could also be made on other instruments.

Paul Hindemith spoke at one of the series of lectures running parallel with the congress. He pleaded for a new harmonic system based on an acoustical theory, a basis on which all kinds of systems might be built up in a more or less arbitrary fashion. He has written a book on the subject which in substance, will probably be a vindication of his own music. Alfred Cortot was less theoretical. He spoke on Chopin, Schumann and Liszt while brilliantly illustrating his words at the piano.

Answers in Art

System and Dialectics of Art, by John D. Graham. New York: Delphic Studios. \$2.75.

It is more customary in Europe to publish books like this which deal comprehensively with the master of art. John D. Graham has produced something which stimulates and provokes, in method and material. He attempts, says he, to define questions of art exhaustively to term them specifically, to formulate a dialectic method in art. . . .

The Dialectic system may sound formidable, but here it is a great help, for the author has drawn up nearly twelve dozen questions for which he has provided the answers. Almost every possible question which might occur to the curious concerning art today is included. All are answered. Probably, because Mr. Graham does not answer with the complete handling which logical method requires, the book proves the more interesting. They are not dictionary definitions for the author's beliefs and bias mold the answers, which are often terse, often dogmatic. They are tinged with a social philosophy. So much the more human this book.

Here are some of the questions asked and answered: "What is art?" "What is abstraction?" "What is style?" "What is form?" "What is good taste?" "What is form?" "What is style?" Mr. Graham is most interesting when he holds forth on modern art. "Painting as art is not one hundred years old." The greatest painter, he says, is Picasso. The author leans to the primitives, leans to the Russians, leans to the romantic. For the orderliness of his method, he has strong personal convictions which color his viewpoint and make it both interesting and amusing. The student wishing a detached discussion of the questions posed would have to seek clarification elsewhere. However, there is not often enough so emphatic a statement of the modern viewpoint, such unmitigated feeling expressed in the matter, "System and Dialectics" is worth looking into because of the conviction of the author. Much can be learned from it.



Upper—Scene for Last Act of "Le Nèze di Figo," at the Pergola Theater.

Lower—Costume Design by Gino Carlo Senaldi for Monteverdi's "L'incoronazione di Poppea."

misunderstanding in which not only the Queen Jekaste's big aria was missing, but also the inflexibility of rhythm and tone proper to the work.

A production on a huge scale, given at night in the Boboli Gardens behind the Palazzo Pitti, always brings the "Maggio Musicale" to an end. Four years ago it was Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" under Max Reinhardt. Gluck's "Alceste" was given two years ago. This time it was Claude Monteverdi's "L'incoronazione di Poppea," the last opera

written in 1642) of the great Venetian master who seems to stand at the threshold of all Italian music of today. I am always skeptical about such monster performances in the open; they must, necessarily, lead to the use of violent methods. No operatic works of the past were ever designed, either for acoustically for any but enclosed spaces, and one should finally make up one's mind to give a modern musician the opportunity to compose a work ad hoc, with the appropriate vocal style and orchestration. Monteverdi's "L'incoronazione," or "Poppea," is an opera of love and intrigue of simple design which G. Benvenuti, responsible for the arrangement, had the good sense to enrich with new orchestration, choruses, ballets and pageantry. But the greatness of the old master is so genuine that even in this frame-work his original pathos and force of poetic expression are still as effective as ever.

No old master has exercised a stronger influence on the modern generation of musicians in Italy than has Monteverdi. Ottorino Respighi attempted a fusion of Monteverdi's style with that of his own in the two works given in his memory: the scenic oratorio, "Maria Egiziaca," and the tragedy, "Lucrezia Romana." In this he was less successful than Francesco Malipiero—editor of Monteverdi's works—in his "Passions," an oratorio that, in spite of a tendency to dark back to the audience's, is very individual and modern.

A concert of modern music under Maria Cappelletti and her ensemble, which showed an

bellious craftsmanship at one turn, the orderly, "normal," well-balanced enterprise at the other. The warring factions may concede to being housed for a summer under one roof, but they will not mix; each group must huddle together, and symbolize opposition, to the amusement, and possibly to the irritation of some of the guests.

To this visitor it seemed the world in miniature; divisions and antipathies engendered are there nothing but a fraternal attitude should exist. For why should a handful of painters in Provincetown, Massachusetts, find each other's accomplishments, done in honesty, in detachment mutually repulsive. One realizes, looking at the pictures themselves that the strife is nominal.

Diaghileff Not Forgotten

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Today it is almost a critical fashion to decry the last phase of the Diaghileff Ballet—the period 1924-1929, that included the production of "Les Biches," "Le Train Bleu," "Barabau," "La Pastorale," "The Triumph of Neptune," "Romeo and Juliet," "Le Pas d'Acier," "Les Matelots," "La Chatte," "Les Deux Mendicants," "Apollon Musagètes," "Ode," "Le Fil Prodigue," "Le Bal," and "Le Baiser." At that time the label "ultra-modern" was affixed to them; now, of course, they are declared to be "dated."

Yet how many contemporary ballets show anything like their originality? The central Europeans and the "day-picking" schools, as some one has called them, certainly achieve originality undreamt of by Noverre and Diaghileff, in as much as they drop the classical dance and its horrid technique altogether. Massine's symphonic ballets are supposed to break new ground, but do they? He simply does in grandiose elaborate way that which Fokine did in a smaller and, for some of us, more satisfying way, in "Les Sylphides." In spite of some remarkable choreography these much debated symphonic ballets are out of scale considered as a whole.

We do not even yet realize how many doors were opened for us by Diaghileff. Instead of entering and exploring the possibilities offered, our ballet makers are content to linger outside and feebly imitate that which the master himself did incomparably better. The average modern ballet is born "dated" and its modernity rarely exceeds that of 1912.

When Bronislava Nijinska became "international" in the English "Markova-Dolin Ballet" the opportunity presented itself of reviving "The House Party" ("Les Biches"), an opportunity happily accepted, in face of the fact that this ballet, like its companions, is now alleged to be "definitely period." One made the journey to the Kings Theater, Man-

chester, with a certain trepidation not unshared with expectancy, for Vera Nemchinova was to appear in the role which brought all artistic and literary Paris to her feet in 1924. "Les Biches" has been called the modern "Sylphides" and there could be no happier description, for without "Sylphides" there would have been no "Les Biches." This may surprise or even shock those who regard "Les Biches" as decadent art. But both ballets possess the rare quality that is born of a profound secret of which those to have been lost with Diaghileff. Subject, music, décor, and choreography fit like Nemchinova's white gloves. "Les Biches" may now be "definitely period" but it is "period" precisely because it is "Sylphides." Nijinska's "combination of classical steps and quite new gestures" are as fresh as ever; Poulen's score redolent of Parisian folk-love, with its cheeky, gamine-like qualities, has little of its pugnacity; and the delicate décor of Mrs. Laurence's subtle, original, and feminine, is in itself a dance of line and color.

Although there were weaknesses here and there, the Hammersmith performance, as a whole, was admirable, and a wildly enthusiastic audience included many dancers of international fame now in London. Nemchinova's appearances in this ballet are greatly appreciated by the florists and Anton Dolin must already possess enough prescience to paper the walls of a house.

One of the high-lights of the performance was the inimitable Rag-Mazurka, designed by Nijinska for herself in the original production. Coteau claimed that she could never teach to any one this dance, "which looks so easy, so sketchy, and so nonchalant." But Diana Gould, with the superb aristocratic assurance of the part, proves that he was wrong. The conductor, Leighton Lucas, performed prodigiously with an orchestra which, musically speaking, was accustomed to French kitchenware, not to come up to the mark.

New Tate Sculpture Gallery

By Jan Gordon

The most notable event in Art circles of course, the opening by His Majesty King George of the new gallery for sculpture at the Tate. It is another striking piece of generosity on the part of Lord Duveen, and has been designed by the architect W. H. Romaine-Walker and Gilbert Jenkins, both members of the Royal Society of British Architects, and John Russell Pope, the American designer of the Pennsylvania Railway Station.

In his reply the King stated that these sculpture galleries were the finest in the world. If one estimates them by size and nobility, the statement is undoubtedly true. The length is 260 feet, the height is 50 feet, and in the center of the cupola, 60 feet. They are built of bath stone and floored with green terrazzo and Lunel marble; tall, heavy Ionic columns frame the vast space.

But magnificent though the gallery

may be as a gallery it is not quite as satisfactory when the purpose is considered. Fair though the prospect is, one might almost imagine the sculpture murmuring: "What care I how fair you be if you are not fair to me?" For, indeed, donor and architect seem to have been rather thinking in terms of bigger and better galleries than in terms of what they must display. The tendency today may be toward better sculpture but it certainly is not toward bigger. The diameter of the pillars is such that they compete, disastrously, with the normal gift of a human figure, so that even Rodin's energetic "St. John" is dwarfed in comparison. Nor does bath stone seem the very best of universal backgrounds for varied works; it is too light for bronze, grates its teeth at marble, and makes plaster look like chalk. Such problems will no doubt be overcome by some skillful readjustments, but this must certainly take time, money, and much experiment before a satisfactory solution is reached.

Wagner in Concert Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York—With the arrival of Fritz Reiner to conduct, the Stadium Concerts have brightened a good deal. Mr. Reiner has conducted far and wide, including Wagner's operas at Covent Garden during London's Coronation season, since last he appeared at the Stadium six years ago, and he comes back to the summer post not only with augmented fame but with valuable experience added.

The first concert of the new engagement, on July 9, was not the happiest. As a musical interpreter he seemed by no means comfortable in either the Wagner transcription of Bach's organ Toccata and Fugue in G major or Brahms's Fourth Symphony.

Mr. Reiner excels in music of a definitely theatrical character, and his attempt to theatricalize the symphony was both unfortunate and, paradoxical as it may seem, somewhat dull. But on the same program he did admirably by a concert suite "Petrouchka."

In a Russian program on the following evening Mr. Reiner showed what he is capable of particularly in Ljadoff's "Eight Russian Folk-songs" and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition" (in Ravel's orchestral version). The Coronation Suite from "Boris Godounoff" also went splendidly, and here, as in the dances from "Prince Igor" and the Christmas music from Tchaikovsky's little-known opera, "The Capricious Oxana," the chorus of the Art of Musical Russia lent valuable aid, as did a promising young Russian bass, Peter Nicolaeff.

It was the concert of July 13, however, that Mr. Reiner, now less ostentatious in his podium demeanor, distinguished himself above all. Rarely has one heard anywhere

so vivid a performance of Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" overture. Pace, verve, lyricism, fine shading, exquisitely adjusted detail made this reading memorable indeed. Nor were the Ravel "Bolero," the Stravinsky "Fire Bird" suite, and the Debussy "Fêtes" in any way inferior.

On this occasion Mr. Reiner brought out of limbo the "Mazurka" overture of Auber, a fine work that richly deserved revival, and he also led the second "L'Arlésienne" suite of Bizet, to which conductors have almost invariably preferred the first. The second suite, however, provides a wholesome reminder of how much the last act of "Carmen" represented in this country owes to "L'Arlésienne" and also of the pre-late existence of the saxophone. Altogether, this was one of the very best concerts ever given in the Lewisohn Stadium.

In an endeavor to draw larger audiences to the Stadium than the usual symphonic program attracts nowadays the management has instituted a "Wagner Festival" devoted to concert reductions of the four dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" and "Tristan und Isolde." So far "Das Rheingold" (July 12) and "Die Walküre" (July 14) have been disposed of. The former, being short, fitted better into the hour-and-a-half time allowance. Mr. Reiner is an accomplished operatic conductor, and the orchestra, aside from an occasional slip, played well for him.

Of the participating singers one provided a real surprise. Stephano Ballarín, said to be of mixed Hungarian and Italian parentage, who has been in this country only a few months, doubled in remarkable fashion the rôles of Alberich and Donner. He disclosed a vigorous, telling voice and real mastery of Alberich's musical personage for once. It is interesting to note that he is a contemporary artist, to note to what a pitch of excellence the interest in acutely contemporary subjects, such as the novel railway train, roused in quite ordinary artists.

Several pictures by artists already forgotten rushed over to Siegmund's soliloquy before Siegfried's return, followed by the love scene between the two, uncited. Of Act II only the first brief scene of Wotan and Brünnhilde was retained. Immediately thereafter came the "Ride of the Valkyrs" (in the concert version), and then the last scene between Wotan and Brünnhilde (abbreviated), the god's farewell, and the Fire Churn.

In all this the orchestra was less commendable than it had been in "Das Rheingold," partly because Mr. Reiner's tempo in his race against the rain were often excessively rapid. However, Florence Easton, the Brünnhilde, won golden opinions for her singing, and Julius Hühner gave one of his best as Siegmund and Wotan respectively.

PITTS SANBORN

'Salute to Spring' in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
St. Louis, Mo.

The American operetta "Salute to Spring," music by Frederick Loewe, book and lyrics by Earle Crocker, had its premiere July 12 by the St. Louis Municipal Opera before some 10,000 persons. Richard Berger, new production manager of the Opera, plans to present at least one new work each season at the St. Louis Open Air Theater.

"Salute to Spring" has many qualities that will appeal to a wide hearing. The work in its present form—adapted to the large sylvan—was divided into two acts and 17 scenes.

The opening scene is a presentation of Washington Square, New York, showing an artist's street fair. The details of movement and color in this scene, the apt music interrupted by the cries of street vendors, make this one of the most artistic episodes of the operetta.

The scene opens showing a "stall" of the crowded square, but suddenly it comes to life, and the action of the piece begins. Small tourists' cabins play an important part in the development of the story. Three aspects of the cabins are shown in rapid succession—autumn, winter, spring. During the scene there is apt and charming invention in the music. For an operetta the story is perhaps weak, although there is enough of it to hold the interest. With some cutting and tightening of the whole, the piece will be greatly improved.

Guy Robertson as the merry poet,

The Council of Antique Dealers long ago decided that nothing of less than a hundred years in vintage may be considered as an antique. About the same seems to be true of art, and one commendment in the aesthetic dogma might well be: "Thou shalt not worship thy father or mother's taste in art." So, the necessary time having now gone by, the art of early Victorianism is coming into its own again, as illustrated at the Leicester Galleries. The era which has so vehemently been held up to derision as being one of the least artistic since the dark ages is now creeping into the light of a renewed appreciation.

Considering the immense history of art that lay behind it, the early Victorian was a curiously artless art. Indeed one might almost say that it saved itself by its lack of true competence. It certainly had charm and elegance but, as if overwhelmed by the sudden and devastating discovery of the photograph, it seemed to cast away all the tremendous labor and energy that ought to have been the legacy of such painters as Constable, Turner, Cotman, Fuseli, Raeburn or even Lawrence.

The limitations of the subject "Victorian Life by Artists of the Day" (fortunately for it is fortunately) is a small sketch by painters, quite competent artists such as Millais and Maclell, so admired by Rossetti. The charm and ease of the Victorian draughtsmen, Keene, Cruikshank or Leech, is reaffirmed, and there is moreover an accomplished operatic conductor, and the orchestra, aside from an occasional slip, played well for him.

Of the participating singers one provided a real surprise. Stephano Ballarín, said to be of mixed Hungarian and Italian parentage, who has been in this country only a few months, doubled in remarkable fashion the rôles of Alberich and Donner. He disclosed a vigorous, telling voice and real mastery of Alberich's musical personage for once. It is interesting to note that he is a contemporary artist, to note to what a pitch of excellence the interest in acutely contemporary subjects, such as the novel railway train, roused in quite ordinary artists.

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Guy Robertson as the merry poet,

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of Points Taken Up Apply to All Fields

During the last five years, it has been part of my job in one of the largest nationally known advertising agencies, to interview several hundred college graduates. So many boys and girls are today groping in bewildered fashion at their first contacts with a business world entirely different from student activities, that a few hints to assist them in their search for an advertising foothold should prove helpful.

Before starting out on this quest, young people who want to enter advertising would do well to examine their talents and training carefully to find out what phase of advertising is most interesting to them, and what they are prepared to give to it. Many applicants say, "I want to get into advertising," yet are extremely indefinite as to just what they want to do or can do. About the only thing that most of them seem interested in is what they are going to get from advertising. They fail to remember that the ones who get along in this business, as in any other, are those who bring something to it.

A large majority of these applicants desire to become copy writers, to do the actual planning and writing of advertisements.

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If preferred, pictures illustrating the "copy angles" on various products may be cut from magazines or newspapers and pasted on home-made layouts. Simple, clear descriptions of the merchandise, what it costs, where it can be obtained and what it will do for the purchaser should constitute the copy story.

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SCHOOL FOR GIRLSRecognized by the Board of Education
Prepares for University Scholarship
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BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
United StatesA Position with a FUTURE
Over stenographic and secretarial
training not only fits you for a good
position but also is a stepping
stone to advancement.Write, call or telephone
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THE GREGG COLLEGE

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Baldwin Secretarial
(Small—Exclusive) SchoolCentral Location, Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention, Limited
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BUSINESS TRAINING

Courses that offer thorough
preparation for
young men and women
who intend to make
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for prospectus.

PIERCE SCHOOL

1408 West Pine Street Philadelphia, Pa.

COEDUCATIONAL

Hillcrest Day
SchoolPre-School Through Junior High
Special High School Courses
Excellent department for resident pupils.
(We advertise only in
The Christian Science Monitor)1444 STATE LINE ROAD
KANAS CITY, MISSOURI

Van Horn Home School

"30 days Fresh Air and Sound Study"
High moral standard.
Superior instruction.
Superior instruction through study clubs.SUMMER CAMP
1937, JULY 25 - AUGUST 10, 1937
Barre, Vermont, U.S.A.VIEW
Attractive BOOK

The PRINCIPAL

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1899
Lower School Senior College
Junior College
Coeducational

phases. In this connection, Roy S. Durstine, president of Ballen, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., in a speech given at the 1936 annual convention of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, made this statement: "It would be nice if college graduates could speak and read French and German, if not Spanish and Italian; and if they knew coordinated European history since, say, Peter the Great; contemporary world events and personalities; and just a little about international exchange, politics and the fundamentals of the way business is transacted in this country."

Preference in the copy departments of many agencies is often given to those who have been on the editorial staffs of their college papers, or who have contributed frequently to such periodicals. The boy or girl who develops definite writing ability during student days is usually better able to present concrete evidence of literary talent than one who has "always yearned to write, but never gotten around to it."

Perhaps the seeker's goal is the executive branch of radio. Today most agencies of average size have their own radio departments, which write, cast and produce entire programs. Musical or theatrical experience is a great asset to the radio showman, though not an actual necessity.

Advice
From a Veteran

A veteran copy writer has this to say about applying for a job in a radio department: "A good way to gain entrance is to show some scripts that you have written. Dramatize an incident or a book that appeals to you. Listen carefully to radio commercials (the selling talks made by announcers), then make your own commercial brief, and submit it free from all bad taste."

Playwriting is frequently the springboard into radio production. A well-known author of several Broadway hits is now on an agency staff. A former president of the Triangle Club of Princeton University is a member of the same radio department. A third was a member of the Hasty Budding Club of Harvard University, conducting the vocal club as a side line.

L. W. F.

This article appears in two sections.
Part II will run next Tuesday.The Way to Learn
To Write

One who is not able to take courses in advertising need not be discouraged. Mr. William I. Orchard, who is a member of the faculty of Columbia University, and one of the best-known teachers of advertising, tells his students: "The only way to learn to write is to write. It doesn't make any difference how many ideas you have if you cannot express them easily on paper."

Public libraries usually possess advertising textbooks. Some of the most helpful are: "Advertising Procedure," by Otto Kleppner; "This Advertising Business," by Roy S. Durstine; "Advertising Copy," by George Burton Hotchkiss; "Careers in Advertising and the Jobs Behind Them," by Alden James, and John Caples' "Tested Advertising Methods."

Outside study should not be confined to textbooks, however. A cliché too often used in advertising is "As modern as tomorrow," but it is illustrative of the qualifications for copy writing. Current events, art exhibits, concerts, plays and movies, all furnish impetus to the writer. If he has trained himself to be interested in all manner of knowledge, his mind becomes a storehouse of miscellaneous information that cannot help but transfer color and originality to his copy.

Knowledge
Of Languages

A knowledge of languages is also extremely helpful. Food advertising frequently contains terms seen on French menus. Travel advertisements, too, are freely sprinkled with German, Italian and French.

ART
United States

INDUSTRIAL ART—FINE ARTS

ADVERTISING—ILLUSTRATION
COSTUME—DRESSMAKING
COSTUME—DRESSMAKING
COSTUME—DRESSMAKINGThe Art Institute of Chicago
111 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Catalog from Secretary, Room 210
Carnegie Hall, New York

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY
OF DRAMATIC ARTSFounded 1904 by Franklin H. Gargant
The foremost institution for
dramatic education in America
Full Term Begins Oct. 24th
Catalog from Secretary, Room 210
Carnegie Hall, New York

BOYS' SCHOOLS

Distinguished Country Boarding School

High quality instruction
throughout the year
Full time, day, 7. Write
for prospectus.

EELANAU, N.Y.

WHAT SCHOOL?

Briefly describing a series of the
progressive "The School for Boys" Mar-
tine House, Oldest in West. Home-
schooled, 1937, July 25 - August 10, 1937
Barre, Vermont, U.S.A.

TODD

Home-schooling All Sports C. & B. W.
Chicago, For Catalog, write to
Mr. Principal, Box 14, WOODSTOCK, N.Y.

SEA PINES SCHOOL

RESIDENT STUDY GROUPS
Education through companionship.
Fundamental culture in the light
of Christian ideals.Inspiring individual program.
Fall and Spring on Cape Cod.
Winter Term in Florida
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box 9, Brewster, Mass.WOMEN'S COLLEGE
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College for WomenWhere North and South
meet. A.B., B.S., degree
courses. Liberal and
conservative. Home and
board. Religious training.
Speech, secretarial
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administration. Catalog
from Secretary, Room 210
Carnegie Hall, New York

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

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SeminaryFor 120 girls
in 12 departments
of instruction. Full
time, day, 7. Write
for prospectus.

HELENE BOLL

Well Known Lecturer and Radio Artist
271 Beacon Street, BostonIntensive Professional
TrainingPublic Speaking Seminars
for Professional and Business People
Instruction for Stage, Platform, Radio
Special Courses for TeachersFALL TERM begins Oct. 1st
Usually successful record of
graduate students.SEE ALSO
Saturday's
Educational PageAMERICAN
PHOTOGRAPHY353 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Outdoor Reading Room on the Roof of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library. Almost as Good as the Upper Deck of a Ship. Such a Room Provides a Welcome Retreat on These Warm Summer Days. Safe Within Its Rail Many a Long Voyage Is Taken Under the Captaincy of Some Well-Chosen Volume

'Upper Deck' Reading Room
But Not on a Ship—On Roof of Evanston Public Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

really the roof of a newly built addition to the main library.

It is like going to the "upper deck" of a steamer and is known about town as the "deck" reading room.

From it the readers can gaze out into the branches of fine old trees—

spreading elms, willows, oaks, and maples—the kind the old city of Evanston is noted for. Ready-made

are seen wandering away from the printed page as they sit in comfortable modern metal chairs and watch

birds twittering and flitting about in the foliage. On one side a long view down well-shaded Orrington Avenue

is available.

Inviting Place
To Browse

It is a very gay and cheerful place, too. Topped with brown and green awnings, and furnished with those

spring-metal chairs, the porch is so inviting that library patrons some-

times spend a whole afternoon browsing through magazines, newspapers, or books.

It's like taking a cruise. If you have the right volume, and the librarian

will check out for you whatever book you like, "No You're Going to France,"

by Clara E. Laughlin, or "In Search of Wales," by R. V. Morton, or "See-

ing London," by E. M. Newman, or "Germany on Fifty Dollars," by Bry-

ney A. Clark, or "In Scotland Again," by H. V. Morton. A special collection

of books considered interesting and

appropriate for outdoor reading are kept near the porch.

Besides, one might read something about peach trips, or cruises up through the North Cape where so many sailings are booked for this summer, or cruises down through the Caribbean, or to Bermuda, Hawaii, or Guatemala. Whatever the sum-

mer trip one may choose which for the time being can be taken only through books, it does add something to the enjoyment when one can scan through the pages while sitting out in the open.

Popular Noon-Hour
Resort

Being only a stone's throw from the business district, the deck library is very much appreciated by store-

keepers and clerks who do not have time to go all the way to the lake in their noon hour, according to Miss

Ide F. Wright, librarian.

Library cards in this university town are held by half of the men,

women and children living there. The library is not only a depository

for books but it has become a cultural center for the whole popula-

tion. A small assembly room on the ground floor has become the meeting

place for all kinds of musical, dramatic, and civic organizations.

Of outstanding interest is the special music library room where some

10,000 items are collected including librettos, full scores of operas, miniature

scores and sheet music. Librarians can always tell what opera is being

sung either on the radio or at Ravinia, a near-by center for summer

opera. Patrons begin asking for the scores and then they sit at home

by their radios and follow them while listening.

Length of Service vs. Quality

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chile

It is with shouts and fanfares (can you hear them?) that we usher into this meeting of the Round Table our first "vocal" member from South America.

We say "vocal" because we are hoping (but loud) that there are plenty more of you south of the

Caribbean who regularly attend the meetings even though you have not as yet asked for seats at the speakers' table. Perhaps

with Miss E. M. P. to start us off, the rest of you will soon follow.—Chairman.

A little time ago there was a request for letters from South America, so here comes my effort at a

land on a chance trip less than two years ago, and although it is the land of my birth I had only the vaguest

recollections. I soon took up congenial office work with a British

firm, and I can tell you that it fascinates the newcomer from a place like London to be able to go to work

happily, in a train which runs by sparkling sea with lovely views of the

rocky coast.

Valparaiso is most cosmopolitan, with thick British and German

predominating in the non-Chilean population. Most of these

"foreigners" are at least the second generation out here, as Chile now

allows only a very small percentage of imported people (including men

on contract with concerns here) and the majority stay on indefinitely.

There is a good deal of poverty talk but it seems to me that most people live very comfortably, although not

luxuriously.

A rather rushed effort made re-

cently by the Government to help the shop, factory and office workers to

meet the increased cost of living has not been entirely satisfactory, as

was inevitable with such a measure. A minimum wage was introduced

and all salaries were raised in various proportions, taking into account

years of service but discounting any rise required during the past year. No discounts were allowed

without very special permission. One of the results was that number of

years seemed to be rewarded out of proportion to quality of service—

quite apart from the fact that prices went up. It was an effort towards improvement of conditions, however, and the new roads, modern flats and houses being built (besides splendid new hotels), show that more progressive and prosperous times are here. There is little or no easy money to be made now in Chile, and the sterling qualities of the nation are

having a chance to manifest themselves.

I have not had an opportunity of exploring Chile, but am told that the scenery is breath-taking in the lake district in the south. Here it is pretty, especially the coast, but it is inclined to be dry in the summer.

There is good bathing (particularly the sun variety) and the temperate climate in Valparaiso is ideal for sports.

Please, Mr. Chairman, do not let them take the Round Table away! (Miss) E. M. P.

No War Among Friends Iowa

Dear Editor:

I am a girl 21 hailing from the United States, extremely interested in foreign affairs.

World disarmament and peace are two things toward which we are all working. The warless Utopia which we all wish for, and work for with unceasing efforts, is being brought closer to a realization by the fact that the youth of the world are being drawn closer together by correspondence. One of my correspondents in a foreign country has said that "if youth of the world understand each other, so will the nations likewise understand."

Young people will not take arms against their real friends in foreign lands any more than they would take arms against their families and very close friends at home. When the youth won't take to arms there won't be war as who will there be to fight?

(Miss) G. T.

And What Is the Key? Ohio

Dear Sir:

For some time I have been intending to write to this department to express my sincere appreciation for the well conducted and worth-while work for which it stands.

It is a great privilege to live in this day and age, and to have the key to that unbounded source of knowledge supplied by our schools, public libraries, and many other non-profit organizations co-operating to make worth-while reference and action books accessible to all. I am extremely proud of our present generation and the generation of youth to which I belong. It is most encouraging to see their interests in one another and in other nations.

(Mr.) W. D. G.

Word from the girls comes more often than word from the men although we have had fine contributions from men. However, the fact remains that from time to time we receive a letter from some man, as we did recently, saying that he wished to make friends with some of the men who were Round Table members and had searched several issues but could find none to whom to write. We know there are considerably more than "none," but we should like to have the discussions of each meeting the contribution of men as well as girls. How about it? Cheerio. . . . Chairman

Where Salvaged Bicycles Mean Salvaged Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

"Dye know anything about bicycles, Dad?"

"I had a couple old ones a good many years ago. Why?"

"Our crowd is going to get some old bikes. We're supposed to get our Dads to help if they have time and know about bikes, so that each fellow can put his bike in shape by next Saturday."

"Why, I'd be glad to help you, Bob. Where do we go to get the bike?"

Two or three score dialogues such as this resulted when the Ann Arbor Boys' Guidance Project, now two years old, first began to reclaim old bicycles. The boys reached in this project were chosen from eight neighborhoods in and near the city, and for the most part came from low-income homes. Teachers and social workers selected for the purpose boys who showed some social, emotional or economic problems in their recent experience.

Conducted one year under a Rackham Fund grant, the University of Michigan and educational and character-building groups continued their keen interest in boy guidance with locally gathered contributions, when the experimental grant expired. One hundred and fifty boys have been thoroughly aided and consoled in recent months.

Hiking, overnight camping, and the privileges of a summer camp were distinctly new to most of the Ann Arbor boys. Pet and hobby shows, mostly conducted by the boys themselves, proved successful. In school shops, special work in handicrafts became possible, while holiday parties and "surprise nights," including free movies, a treasure hunt, or some other unexpected recreation, developed further the comradeship among the boys and with their leaders.

More pleasing activities and the fine co-operation of civic organizations made possible long trips for the boys, supplementing the camping experiences which many enjoyed. Members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce took them on several trips and picnics in their own cars. Part-time employment has been found for a number of the boys through civic organizations.

A guidance project such as this, aided by volunteers that represent the city's life and the university staff and students, is found to be significant beyond the boys and families guided and homes brightened through direct aid. Neighborhoods touched even lightly by the participation of some of their boys in the correlated program show the effect in lowered delinquency and improved school work. An important development is the continuance of the program for 12 months in the year.

Scientific American

Nature's Oddest Child!

In the August issue of Scientific American continues the story of radium—Nature's Oddest Child—by John A. Maloney. A burro train moving over narrow mountain passes! 300 men working in the stifling heat of the desert! Laboratory experiments dangerous to the experimenter—the whole romantic tale: the story is continued in later issues.

Other important articles in the same issue are "A Study of Twins" by H. Cecil Rife, D. Sc.; "Rail Freight's Modern Tempo" by S. T. Blodgett, President of the Atchafalaya, Topela and Santa Fe Railway; "Pyramid Temple of Kukulcan"—all illustrating the function which Scientific American has performed for nearly a hundred years, that of reporting the significant developments and advances in all the far-flung fields of natural science.

Accurate, authentic, written for the layman, Scientific American is essential reading for the intelligent American.

Covers all the fields of natural science—

Industry

Astronomy

Pure Science

Engineering

Photography

Aviation

Archaeology

Chemistry

Transportation

Regular Departments

Every month there are the regular features: "Camera Angles" conducted by Jacob Deschinn; "Amateur Telescope Making" by A. T. Ingalls; Book Reviews, Current Legal Highlights, and Scientific American Digest, a monthly summary of significant trends and developments.

Scientific American

"Deam of Magazines"

Special Introductory Offer \$1

Six Months for Only

Read and enjoy the next five issues of AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY at this special price. (Outside U.S.A. send \$1.40.) Learn the secrets of professional—the helpful hints of amateurs. If you prefer, send 10 cents for recent issue as sample. Every month, sixty-five pages of articles, special features and pictures. Send today.

WANTED AGENTS

To introduce "Double A" Books

Opening in many communities to present to

American Ace Wins Deciding Point for U.S. Against Germany in Interzone Final

Don Budge Victor In Five Sets

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 20 (AP)—In one of the most dramatic matches in Davis Cup history, Don Budge, the California red-head, spotted Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm two sets and then beat him today 6-8, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 8-6 in the fifth and deciding match of the interzone final between the United States and Germany. Budge's victory sent the United States into the challenge round against Great Britain.

Budge, heavily favored over von Cramm, whom he beat in straight sets in the all-England finals recently, found the titled Teuton at the height of his game, and had to play the tennis of his life to emerge with the victory.

Victorious over the Germans, three matches to two, the American team will face Great Britain in the challenge round starting Saturday. The Americans will be heavily favored, for the British will be without the services of Fred Perry, now a professional, and George Patrick Hughes, who is indisposed.

Big Bill Tilden, straggling around during the intermission, said, "I've never seen two men catch fire like these two did today. This is the greatest Davis Cup match I ever have seen."

Budge vs. von Cramm
First Set
Budge 0 1 4 5 4 2 4 9 2 4 0 3-41-6
von Cramm 4 2 1 7 4 2 7 6 4 1 4 4-48-8
Second Set
Budge 4 4 2 2 7 2 4 1 4 2 4-40-5
von Cramm 6 0 2 4 2 4 3 4 1 4 4-41-7
Third Set
Budge 4 4 3 0 4 2 4 2 4 0-22-8
von Cramm 1 2 5 4 0 0 4 2 4 0-22-8
Fourth Set
Budge 4 4 0 4 1 4 1 4-25-6
von Cramm 0 2 2 1 4 1 4-15-2
Fifth Set
Budge 2 4 4 0 1 4 1 4 1 0-50-8
von Cramm 4 1 1 4 0 1 4 1 4 0-42-6

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 20 (AP)—Heinrich Henkel, stolid Teuton ace, defeated the "Atlantia Atom," Bryan M. (Bitty) Grant, today, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4 and boosted Germany into a tie with the United States in the Davis Cup interzone tennis finals with only one singles match, between Henkel of Oakland, Calif., and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, yet to be played.

Aside from a temporary let-down in the second set, Henkel kept the tiny Grant pretty well under control to bring the series count to two victories each.

It was Grant's second successive defeat of the series. He bowed to von Cramm, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, in the opening match Saturday. Henkel split even in his two singles engagements, bowing to Budge, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, on Saturday. The Americans' second point came yesterday when Budge and Henkel in the doubles, 4-6, 7-5, 8-6, 6-4.

Grant put on a stirring rally in the opening set to overcome a 5-1 deficit and draw even at 5-5 but Henkel, gifted with perhaps the game's fastest service, romped off with the next two games and the set.

Whether Henkel lost control of his shots temporarily or was coasting, Grant had an easy time reeling off five successive games in the second set and winning it with the loss of only two games all told. In the third and fourth sets, Henkel capitalized on two service breaks to earn his winning margin. He cracked Grant's service in the fourth game of the third set and then went on winning his own service until the games ran out on Grant. The time thing happened in the final set although it was not until the ninth game that the blond Teuton could break through. He then held his own service in the tenth game for set and match.

The point scores:
Grant vs. Henkel
First Set
Grant 4 4 4 0 4 1 6 2 0 4-39-7
Henkel 1 0 2 4 4 1 1 4 1 1-34-5
Second Set
Henkel 5 1 4 2 4 1 1-23-2
Grant 2 7 6 4 1 1 1-11-6
Third Set
Henkel 4 5 1 4 2 5-31-6
Grant 0 4 3 2 2 4 1 4-24-3
Fourth Set
Henkel 5 1 0 1 5 1 5 0 5 5-41-4
Grant 4 1 1 4 0 1 4 1 4 0-39-7
Recapitulation of the Henkel-Grant match:
Aces, PI, Nets, Outs, DF
Grant 0 33 31 56 1
Henkel 0 33 31 56 1

International League
Newark 67 22 753
Montreal 46 36 587
Syracuse 42 44 541
Toronto 42 44 481
Buffalo 42 46 483
Rochester 34 46 425
Baltimore 34 46 425
Jersey City 50 59 322
Results: Montreal 4, Syracuse 4.
Detroit City 3, Buffalo 2.
Toronto 6, Newark 2.
Rochester 2, Baltimore 1.

Amusements
BOSTON
Cool KEITH MEMORIAL
2 BIG FEATURES
Forewell
WESTERN FRONT—
HAIL YOUTH AND LOVE!
ROAD BACK
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE
"THE LADY ESCAPES"
Gloria Stuart—Richard Widmark
STATE THEATRE
Wm. Powell-Luise Rainer
in "The Emperor's Candlesticks"
Also "Pick a Star" and "M-G-M Cost"

Clash Again in Important Match



Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm (Left) and Don Budge
The American Ace Recently Won From the German Star in the Wimbledon Final

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

July 13, 1937

Problem No. 1950
By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black to play and mate in 10
(Chess, 1936. Thematic key with triple crosscheck)



White to play and mate in 10
(Chess, 1936. Thematic key with triple crosscheck)

Problem No. 1951
By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black to play and mate in 7
(Chess Review, 1933. Several found this very difficult)



White to play and mate in 7
(Chess Review, 1933. Several found this very difficult)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1948. Q-K18 threatens
1. B-Q7
2. K-R4
3. K-R5
4. K-R6
5. K-R7
6. K-R8
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Business and Industry

No Advantage Is Seen in U. S. Taking Over Reserve Banks

Commerce and Finance

1937 Cash Farm Income Is Seen Best Since 1929

WASHINGTON (AP)—More dollars are rolling into the farmer's pockets this year than in any year since 1929.

Department of Agriculture economists delved into statistics today and calculated that the 1937 cash income of farmers would be around \$9,500,000,000.

This will be almost \$1,500,000,000 more than they got in 1936 and more than twice the cash they received in 1932, when their products brought them \$4,377,000,000, the smallest sum in years.

Gain of 21 Per Cent

During the first five months of this year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported total cash income, including Government payments, at \$3,202,000,000, an increase of 21 per cent over the same period last year. For the remainder of the year, economists expect this rate of increase will be maintained, and in all probability boosted a little.

Farmers appear to be in a particularly advantageous position, with good demand for practically all their products and prices of some commodities showing upward tendencies.

Wheat prices during 1937-38 are expected to be higher than 1936-37 because of prospects of a lower than average world supply. On the basis of the last crop report the nation's farmers will have more wheat to sell than in any year since 1931. Estimates of yield this year show 255-826,000 bushels more than last year. With cash wheat bringing more than \$1.10 a bushel, the extra income of \$255,826,000 helps to swell the surge of dollars into rural areas.

Huge Corn Crop

Many experts believe the indicated corn crop of 2,571,851,000 bushels, biggest since 1932, and almost a billion bushels more than 1936, undoubtedly will force corn prices down from present levels. The volume of cash corn sold, however, is relatively small and since most of the corn is fed to livestock, the money for it comes back to the farmer when he sells his steers, swine and other meat animals.

While it appears likely less livestock will be marketed during the remainder of this year than in the same period last year, higher prices are expected to offset any loss of cash income from this source.

One of the factors in the general increase of cash income has been the increase in 16 Southern states of money derived from sale of livestock and livestock products. Income from livestock sales in these states during the first five months of this year were greater by \$28,669,000 than the same period of 1936, indicating that farmers in this area are breaking away from dependence on cotton and corn.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Elliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16

Railroad Earnings' Outlook Favorable

Not Railway Operating Income Class I Railroads Million Dollars

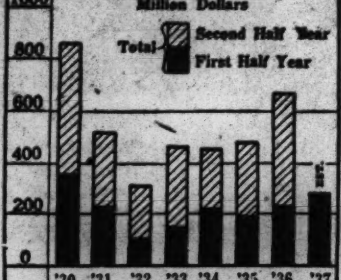


Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc. Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Railroad revenue and earnings comparisons in the second half will be with a period of 1936, in which emergency surcharges were considerably modified, and thus should result in an even more favorable year-to-year showing than was recorded in the first six months of 1937, given a comparable rise in traffic.

Indications are that gross for the first six months was not far below \$2,100,000,000, and that net operating income was within a few million dollars of \$290,000,000.

The average experience of the past decade would indicate full year operating revenue of \$4,450,000,000, and net operating income of \$715,000,000, against \$4,052,734,149 and \$667,257,204, in 1936.

Canadian Exports To United States Increase 38 P. C.

OTTAWA (CP)—In the first six months of 1937 exports to the United States jumped 38 per cent above the first half of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

Exports reached a value of \$230,769,000 compared with \$166,836,000.

In June alone the outflow soared to \$45,680,000 from \$36,462,000 in June, 1936, a gain of 72.6 per cent.

For the half-year exports of goods affected by the Canadian-United States agreement amounted to \$120,232,000 from \$88,497,000 last year, an increase of 22.1 per cent. In the month the gain was 4.6 per cent, from \$17,952,000 to \$18,783,000.

Newspapers was the leading export under the agreement in the six months, amounting to \$45,506,000 compared with \$38,499,000 a year ago. Woodpulp increased to \$16,865,000 from \$12,394,000.

Other large items were as follows: With last year's comparative figures in brackets: wheat \$8,936,000 (\$6,594,000); cattle \$6,877,000 (\$6,594,000); pulpwood \$3,398,000 (\$3,188,000); shingles \$3,110,000 (\$2,429,000); asbestos \$2,426,000 (\$1,780,000); iron ore \$1,028,000 (\$838,000); and fresh lobsters \$1,603,000 (\$1,210,000).

Reserve Banks Still Liquidating U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that member banks in 101 cities continued to liquidate holdings of direct Government securities during the week ended July 14.

The board's weekly condition statement showed that these holdings, which have been declining steadily in recent months, dropped \$39,000,000 to \$2,258,000,000. This was \$1,230,000,000 under the same week last year.

Holdings of fully-guaranteed federal issues increased, however, rising \$9,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000. The total was \$126,000,000 under the same week last year.

The banks' loans to commerce, industry and agriculture, advanced on securities as collateral, increased \$14,000,000 for the week to \$572,000,000. Similar loans otherwise secured and unsecured climbed \$62,000,000 to \$3,853,000,000.

Declines were listed for other types of loans with advances to securities brokers and dealers showing the greatest drop—\$69,000,000 for the week to \$1,356,000,000.

About 1000 Hotels In 16,000 in U. S. Air Conditioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON (AP)—With cities in widely separated sections of the United States reporting unprecedented improvement programs air conditioning of hotels will reach new heights this year, according to William B. Henderson, executive vice-president of the Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association.

"Selling comfort in a highly competitive field, hotels ranging from the largest metropolitan establishments to small buildings in towns of 3000 population, and even less, are being equipped," Mr. Henderson reported.

"About 1000 of our 16,000 hotels already are air conditioned, throughout, in part. The country is covered with a network of conditioned hotels at intervals of a day's automobile driving distance, and less."

"Improvement of the 700 guest rooms of the Mayfair and Lenox Hotels in St. Louis and the start of a \$1,000,000 expansion plan that eventually will include year-round air conditioning for every part of the Palmer House in Chicago are outstanding in the present nationwide program."

"Including the Statler and Jefferson, downtown St. Louis soon will have installations for more than 1500 hotel guest rooms. The current Palmer House additions to earlier conditioning will include 160 guest rooms, the Grand Ballroom and the Red Lacquer Room, with their attendant foyers, the exhibition hall, 20 private meeting and dining rooms, and the street-level entrance. The system will be extended to include the remainder of the 2248 guest rooms and other parts of the hotel. All public rooms in the Weston, of Chicago, are being conditioned."

Omaha's historic Rome Hotel has a \$300,000 improvement program including air conditioning. The Hill, also in Omaha, has conditioned its public rooms.

"The Ketchum, will be the first Tulsa Hotel to be air conditioned throughout. The George Washington, in Jacksonville, Fla., is being conditioned. The system will be extended to include the remainder of the 2248 guest rooms and other parts of the hotel. All public rooms in the Weston, of Chicago, are being conditioned."

Modern air conditioning equipment has been put into service in the public rooms and more than 200 guest rooms of the St. Regis, in New York City, is connected with an elaborate fresh-air duct system included when the original building was erected.

One of the largest New York City hotels, the Waldorf-Astoria, the lobby, dining rooms and other public rooms are air-conditioned.

"In Denver the Brown Palace, has just conditioned two floors of guest rooms. The Muehlebach, in Kansas City, has been completely air conditioned this year.

Air conditioning the top floor in an Alabama hotel, made the once undesirable rooms under the roof the most popular, at 75 cents extra per night. The Brown Palace in Denver made habitable rooms of space virtually at attic. A small hotel in western Kansas drew tourists and traveling men even 100 miles off their route to occupy the rooms on its air conditioned floor."

"Continuing an elaborate improvement program, the Ambassador in Los Angeles has conditioned its famous Cocoanut Grove. The Oylfons, Fresno, is investing more than \$25,000 in equipment. A contract has been let for air conditioning the bedrooms of the Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, and for the complete treating of the Jefferson, in Gilmer, Texas. Milwaukee's Plankinton is installing an addition to its present equipment."

"Air conditioning is a feature of a hotel innovation just announced, a nation-wide net of hotels for motorists. Backed by automotive interest, each of the buildings will have 25 guest rooms, each with bath and a private garage. The first 10 will be built between Chicago and Pittsburgh. Later units will be erected between Chicago and Washington, New York and Boston, and from Chicago, New Orleans and the Pacific Coast."

The Federal Reserve system went the same way, de facto beginning in 1932 and de jure to with the Banking Act of 1935, which swept out the old Board, and put in a new one, headed by Mr. Eccles, committed to strange doctrines, and with new powers to force these on any of the 12 banks which might remain stubbornly conservative about monetary policy. Last year the old management of the Bank of France was similarly swept out and the institution "democratized."

Hence bankers smiled faintly that Mr. Eccles should say he was neither for nor against the Patman proposals, being insistent only that control of the system should be non-political. While a few years

ago they would have been vigorous in denunciation of the proposal, they now agree largely with Mr. Eccles that it wouldn't make much difference. As the Wall Street Journal said editorially last week: "Whether member banks or the Government owns Federal Reserve Bank stock is, in the circumstances, of microscopic importance."

About the only advantage of such a transfer would be that it would put a quietus on the kind of ignorant chatter of which we heard so much in the recent campaign as to the improper influence of private bankers upon the people's money."

May Pass the House

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As Walter Bagehot said in "Lombard Street," "No result could be worse than that the conduct of the bank and the management should be made a matter of party politics, and men of all party would agree in this, even if they agreed almost nothing else. The original Federal Reserve Act was strictly drawn to prevent control of the system by the Government, even though the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency were made ex-officio members of the Federal Reserve Council. As it was not enough, prohibitions were inserted in the law to prevent the Reserve banks from issuing notes against government securities, and a veto still exists in the law against direct dealings between the Treasury and the Reserve banks."

Central Banks Now Controlled

However, the war and the subsequent political changes have wiped out this independence of the central bank, both here and abroad. Central banks were without dispute subordinated to Treasury policy in all industrial countries during the war. But in peacetime the Bank of England began toward the latter part of the twenties to subordinate traditional policy to "economic" considerations, which in Victorian days would have been badly called political, and so let the London money market get so far out on a limb that it had to default on its gold redeemability in 1931 for the first time during peace in two centuries.

The Federal Reserve system went the same way, de facto beginning in 1932 and de jure to with the Banking Act of 1935, which swept out the old Board, and put in a new one, headed by Mr. Eccles, committed to strange doctrines, and with new powers to force these on any of the 12 banks which might remain stubbornly conservative about monetary policy. Last year the old management of the Bank of France was similarly swept out and the institution "democratized."

Hence bankers smiled faintly that Mr. Eccles should say he was neither for nor against the Patman proposals, being insistent only that control of the system should be non-political. While a few years

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Street Sees Patman Bank Bill As Merely Pursuing a Delusion

By Harold M. Fleming

NEW YORK—Amusement rather than concern is the principal reaction in Wall Street to the Patman bill now before the House Banking Committee at Washington to have the government take over ownership of the 12 Federal Reserve banks.

The Reserve banks are now owned by the member banks who are required to subscribe up to 6 per cent of their own capital and surplus to the banks. Though so far they have been called to pay in only 3 per cent. They now own \$127,000,000 of capital in the system. They get dividends on this, limited to 6 per cent, after which the Reserve authorities are required to pay a stipulated amount into surplus and reserve, and the U. S. Treasury gets the rest. To date it has received only about \$150,000,000, most of which was paid in 1920 and 1921, when the Reserve banks were lending heavily at good fat rates of interest to tide the member banks over that now belittled credit crunch of which we heard so much in the recent campaign as to the improper influence of private bankers upon the people's money."

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Demand Declines For Cotton Cloth And Prices Ease

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 20—Continued favorable progress of this year's cotton crop, with hot clear weather throughout most of the cotton belt, was responsible during the past week in smothering a very promising buying spurt in the primary cotton goods market. The demand for goods which swept the market the previous week and sent prices bounding upward petered out this week when cotton future markets declined sharply following a long succession of good weather reports.

Cotton mill selling agents stood out bravely against the decline in most gray goods lines. They retired from the market for the present fortified as they are with very considerable stocks of unfilled orders.

Prices Off 1/4 Cent

Second hand offerings made their appearance, however, and were sold at an eighth to a quarter below the previous first hand prices. A number of mills yielded to circumstances and accepted near-by and early work at an eighth of a cent under the prevailing levels of the previous week. Second hand still further under-cut that by another eighth of a cent.

Regardless of that, however, the volume of sales for the week fell off sharply and totaled far less than the week's output from the looms. It was the coarse goods section of the market this week which showed weakness and lack of buying interest. Some trading took place in narrow print cloths, which were firmer than the wide goods, and harder to find for near-by deliveries. Odd counts were also firm, but the standard wide constructions were hit hard.

Coarse Goods Ease

The 38-inch, four yard, 80 squares eased off an eighth and were dealt in at 8 1/2 cents, with second hand goods moving at 8 1/4 cents. On 39-inch, 4 1/2 yard, 68 1/2 squares, the price quickly dropped by the end of the week to 7 1/4 for forward delivery.

The 38 1/2-inch, 5 1/2 yard, 64x60s were moving in small lots at 6 1/2 cents early in the week and were considered well established at that figure, but the market weakened the latter half and this construction was bought in certain first hand quarters at 6 1/4 cents and in second hands at 6 1/2 cents.

Carded broadcloths also were dull and inactive for the most part, and the expected strong demand for several numbers in this list eased off in price toward the close of the week.

Fine Goods Strong

The fine goods section of the market, on the contrary, put on a notable exhibition of strength. Considerable odd lot business was put through this week following a very active trading period during the preceding week, when prices advanced a quarter to three eighths of a cent. Practically all fine goods were refused to consider last quarter deliveries except at prices substantially higher than those now current in the market.

Combed broadcloths had a quiet period, but there was continued demand for combed lawns, though not at a figure the mills were glad to take. Most mills declined to do business on forward deliveries running into the fourth quarter. They claim the prices are inadequate, especially on forward deliveries.

A fair volume of fancy goods business was done this week, including woven stripes and figures of colored yarns on a white background. Rayon fabrics continue to reflect the very firm tone of rayon yarn prices.

Bond and Share Net

30c on Common; 12c Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Electric Bond & Share Company reports a net income of \$10,017,399 for the 12 months ended June 30 after expenses, taxes and other charges. This figure, after preferred dividend requirements, was equal to 30 cents a common share. This compares with a net of \$9,090,865, or 12 cents a common share, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1936.

Inactive issue on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Utilities, Motors Lead the Advance In Stock Market

NEW YORK, July 20.—Rallying leadership rotated in today's stock market and, notwithstanding profit selling surges, favored issues climbed as much as 3 or more points. Motors and utilities set the morning pace. Ralls then came to the fore and numerous specialties developed followings. At the same time steel and some other recent sprinters took a rest.

Activity was pronounced in the first hour, with blocks of 1000 to 4000 shares changing hands. Momentum slackened later and extreme gains were reduced in many instances near the final lap. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Brokers attributed the selective buying partly to a renewal of business optimism and to the belief of traders opposed to the Administration's court bill that this measure may have rougher sledding with a consequent shelving of other laws to which the financial sector is unfriendly.

Chrysler Climbs
Chrysler was easily the feature of the session, crossing 110 for a gain of nearly 4 points at the best. Closely following were General Motors, Mack Truck, Yellow Truck, Motor Products, Consolidated American, Western Union, North American, Electric Power & Light, International Hydro-Electric, American Water Works, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, N. Y. Central, Goodrich, Woolworth, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Allis Chalmers, International Telephone and Kennecott.

About even to down a point or so were Sloss-Sheffield, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Goodrich, Woolworth, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Allis Chalmers, International Telephone and Kennecott.

Utility Liens Stronger
Federal loans were inactive and steady in a quiet bond market. Domestic corporates followed mixed trends with utilities and some industrial issues coming to the front. Carrier lines were uneven.

Youngstown 3 1/2 points climbed around a point and Standard Gas improved 1 1/2 after a point. Bethlehem Steel 4 1/2 leaned forward a major fraction.

International Hydro Electric 6 1/2 led utilities slightly higher. American & Foreign Power 5 1/2 also improved.

In the rail division Missouri Pacific 5 1/2, New York Central 5 1/2, St. Paul 5 1/2, Illinois Central 4 1/2 and Northern Pacific 4 1/2 moved fractionally higher, while Santa Fe 4 1/2, Great Northern 4 1/2 and New Chicago 3 1/2 were sagged a little.

Foreign dollar issues were irregular. Japanese governments were lower while Polish and South American obligations were somewhat better.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Curb stocks were irregular today, with changes small and issues generally steady.

Greatest strength was shown in the utility division. Practically higher were American Superpower, United Light & Power, American Gas & Electric, Arkansas Natural Gas, and United Gas. Standard Power & Light was unchanged. Niagara Hudson Power dipped fractionally.

Changes in the industrial list were few. Both Aluminum Co. of America and American Cyanamid "B" were steady. St. Regis Paper was higher.

Among oils, fractional advances were shown by Gulf, Humble and Imperial. Unchanged were Sunray and International Petroleum. Croco Petroleum was down slightly.

Hecia and Hudson Bay Mining were up fractionally. Consolidated Copper dipped.

**N. E. Telephone Net
In Half Year Gains**

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports for six months ended June 30, 1937 net income after all charges of \$4,235,497, equal to \$3.18 a share. This compares with net income of \$4,044,514, or \$3.08 a share in the first six months of 1936. There were 1,333,538 shares of stock outstanding in both periods.

Dividend payments during the six months ended June 30, 1937, amounted to \$4,333,738 or \$3.25 a share so that there was a deficit after dividend payments of \$92,241.

The six months' earnings of \$2.18 per share were divided as follows: \$1.54 a share in the first quarter and \$1.64 a share in the second quarter, earnings a year ago first quarter earnings amounted to \$1.31 a share and in the second quarter \$1.77 a share.

During the second quarter of the current year the company had a net gain of 39.7% compared with a net gain of 25.2% in the second quarter of 1936.

Levi P. Smith of Burlington, Vt., was elected a director following the vacancy caused by the resignation of his father, Charles P. Smith, a member of the board for 24 years. The new director is also president and director of the Burlington Savings Bank.

Foreign Markets
By the Associated Press
London.—Transatlantic stocks were active and strong in early dealings, especially International Nickel and U. S. Steel. Oil and mining issues were firm. European bonds moved irregularly.

Paris.—The Bourse closed with a generally firm tone although international issues sold lower. Renten gained with net gains of 125 to 185 centimes. Bank of France shares were up 195 francs higher. Liverpool.—Wheat futures closed easy, 1/2 to 3/4 cent lower. Cotton futures rallied.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks & Bonds										Stocks & Bonds										Stocks & Bonds										Stocks & Bonds									
Stock	High	Low	Close	Change	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change										
Admiral (100)	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+ 1/4	Admiral (50)	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+ 1/4	Admiral (25)	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4	Admiral (10)	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+ 1/4	Admiral (5)	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 1/4	Admiral (2 1/2)	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2	+ 1/4	Admiral (1 1/4)	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	+ 1/4					
Admiral (3/4)	3/4	3/4	3/4	0	Admiral (1/2)	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	Admiral (1/4)	1/4	1/4	1/4	0	Admiral (1/8)	1/8	1/8	1/8	0	Admiral (1/16)	1/16	1/16	1/16	0	Admiral (1/32)	1/32	1/32	1/32	0	Admiral (1/64)	1/64	1/64	1/64	0					
Admiral (1/128)	1/128	1/128	1/128	0	Admiral (1/256)	1/256	1/256	1/256	0	Admiral (1/512)	1/512	1/512	1/512	0	Admiral (1/1024)	1/1024	1/1024	1/1024	0	Admiral (1/2048)	1/2048	1/2048	1/2048	0	Admiral (1/4096)	1/4096	1/4096	1/4096	0	Admiral (1/8192)	1/8192	1/8192	1/8192	0					
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plug is set at an angle, so that the cord will lie close to the wall.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1937

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

From a Faithful Friend

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S personal enemies, reactionary opponents of social reform and "rock-ribbed" Republicans alike, may have special reasons for wishing to see the court bill beaten. They hope that defeat for the court bill will mean also an end of White House leadership, the blocking of further social legislation and the splitting of the Democratic Party. While unacknowledged, those who may even be the controlling purposes of some who oppose the court plan. They are not the purposes of Governor Lehman.

Nowhere in that classification does he fit. For as personal friend, as advocate of social reforms and as supporter of his party, the Governor of New York has proven himself by service and sacrifice. All the stronger therefore must be the conviction which has now evoked Mr. Lehman's letter to Senator Wagner urging opposition to the court bill. It is the same conviction which has moved other friends of the President or of his program, other leaders of his party to oppose him on this issue. Mr. Lehman states it simply:

Whatever immediate gain might be achieved through the proposed change in the court would, in my opinion, be far more than offset by a loss of confidence in the independence of the courts and in governmental procedure. He has felt "keen disappointment" in decisions of the court, he looks forward to the opportunity of continuing to support the President's "courageous leadership in matters that are in the interest of the social well-being of our people." But he sees this plan as a "greatly dangerous precedent" open to the uses of oppression by "less well-intentioned administrations."

Governor Lehman has put the issue on its proper ground. Advocates and opponents of the plan to enlarge the court have alike weakened their case by appeals to party and personality. The great strength of opponents has come from the recognition that this question involved something bigger. The President by his letter to Senator Barkley tried to divide the sheep and goats on a basis of loyalty to the New Deal. He only succeeded in making it more difficult for those who support his program, but not this plan, to rejoin him later.

Yet social reform does not depend on either the personality of the President or success of this drive. What is sound in social reform will go on. The great humanitarian purposes which have bound men like Governor Lehman to the President remain. If the President regains his perspective and recognizes that his strength is not in party or personality but in an appeal to conscience and to real reforms he may give Governor Lehman and others opportunity again to support him in matters that are in the interest of social well-being.

The Other Enemy

WHILE Loyalists and Insurgents slaughter each other to "save" Spain from the "enemy," the Spanish people must begin to suspect, despite propaganda, that Spain's most fearful enemy is war itself. The "Little World War" has now earned that appellation not only by its magnetic attraction for supplies, troops and diplomatic intervention from surrounding countries, but by the very fury and magnitude of military operations.

The "battle for Madrid" which has just begun has many of the horrific aspects that made the World War seem surely the last that men would tolerate. The reports from the front describe the advances of infantry behind huge barrages, those hurtling walls of screaming steel that the artillery hurls against the hastily shoved breastworks of the opposing forces. They tell of the hospitals filling fast, and the ambulances fighting for a place in the rutty roads along with ammunition trucks.

True it is that the worst enemy Spain faces today is the continuation and possible extension of war. Yet if that be true, Spain's other enemy is in the camp of those who loosed this scourge on the land. The "Little World War" differs in one important respect from that war after which it is being named. The causes of the war in 1914 were more obscure; the guilt less easily placed. But of the war in Spain it will not soon be forgotten that General Franco, presumably as a loyal servant of an elected government, a short while before his disaffection carried on practice maneuvers over much of the territory he was later to attack.

If war be the enemy of Spain, there is at least no doubt as to who ushered the enemy in. Salvador de Madariaga now writes from his exile in Switzerland that whoever wins in Spain, Spain is defeated. His words should not be construed as placing the fascistic Insurgents on the same plane as the defenders of Spanish constitutional government, however short that government fell short of maintaining impartial order. Writing in the Monitor's weekly magazine section only last May, Señor de Madariaga pointed out that the philosophy of totalitarian states has not shown any peculiar hatred for war. The philosophy which prompted the rebellion of a would-be military dictatorship against the popular government in Spain showed no peculiar hatred for it, either. The defeat Señor de Madariaga now sees for all Spain was imposed by those who exposed their own country to the mechanized horrors of futile strife.

Arming State Liquor Laws

THE House of Representatives passed a bill on Monday which should receive favorable action also in the Senate. Sponsored by Representative Malcolm C. Tarver of Georgia, it would amend the liquor law of 1933 to provide effective federal penalties for the transportation of intoxicating liquor into states in violation of their laws.

This is an essential factor in any reasonably efficient control of liquor in the United States. The freedom assured to interstate commerce under the federal-state system makes it essential that that freedom be not used to break down a phase of state sovereignty. Even before the adoption of national prohibition the Webb-Kenyon law removed the possibility of sending intoxicants into dry states under federal protection. The Democratic platform of 1932, which pronounced for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, did so with the promise of state and federal legislation that would effectively promote temperance.

One feature of the Tarver bill is that whereas the present law forbids the shipment into dry states of beverages containing down to 4 per cent of alcohol, the new legislation would adopt simply the standard of the state whatever it might be. This would leave fewer loopholes and would apply in an entirely dry state to the exclusion of beer as well as whisky. In view of the subtle and misleading campaign of brewers to parade beer before the public as a food instead of what it is, an alcoholic beverage, this provision is significant.

To make liquor regulation effective and to give the force to state laws that was promised in the repeal of national prohibition, the enactment of the Tarver bill should be completed.

Palestine

THE first reactions to the Palestine report, both among Jews and Arabs and many disinterested observers, showed profound disappointment at the conclusions. Jews and Arabs alike declared that the proposed plan for the partition of Palestine does not satisfy their aspirations or legitimate expectations, while observers have said that it is an admission of failure. Some have even gone so far as to say that the whole scheme has a savor of the Treaty of Versailles, with the all-too-familiar features of partitioned units, potential irreconciliation, and even a "corridor" of ill-omened name.

Such were the first reactions, accompanied in certain quarters by demonstrations which may be spontaneous or may be part of a calculated "playing for position." But the most hopeful factor in the situation is that in the most responsible quarters there has been a disposition to inquire—to inquire what exactly is the meaning of the report, what are the possible modifications, and what, if any, is the alternative. It is obviously of little use to make slashing attacks on this scheme if there is really no alternative that is workable.

Certain admissions ought to be made at the outset by the advocates of the scheme. Actually these admissions are made in the report itself, which does not lack candor. The method that has been attempted for seventeen years has proved a failure. It has not been tried once only. It has been tried again and again, each time, after outbursts in Palestine, with hopes of better results, only to find that things were going from bad to worse, and that the feelings of the Arabs against the increasing Jewish population were becoming more and not less exasperated. It may or may not have been the fault of past administrations that the Jews and the Arabs were not able, as had been hoped, to live together as fellow citizens; the fact is that they cannot, as things now are. They are united only in detestation of the mandate.

Is there any other plan than that of partition which would give the Arabs independence and rid them of the fear of being ultimately swamped by Jewish immigration, and at the same time would give the Jews control of their own home? Nothing less than this would satisfy either party. Partition of so small a country as Palestine is obviously undesirable. But what else can be offered? The choice is between two houses, or a house divided. The desire on the part of those who have been making this inquiry and those who will have to carry out changes is not to score a victory for Arab or Jew or Briton, but to produce a plan which will be best for all. Any critic who does not recognize that fact and set the same objective before himself is merely making mischief. To make the best of a difficult position, to reconcile, to press forward quickly, but not too quickly, with the transitional work—that is the task of constructive statesmanship and constructive criticism.

Now THAT THE United States hydrographic office is wondering what happened to Sarah Anne Island, that joke about the man who lost his bass drum doesn't seem so funny.

Secretary Wallace Speaks

Book News of the Day

SECRETARY HENRY A. WALLACE'S triad of lectures on TECHNOLOGY, CORPORATIONS, AND THE GENERAL WELFARE (Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press, \$1) are now available in one small volume. This book will serve a distinct purpose if it calls attention to two things, namely, the rise of a significant state university press in the South and the earlier publication by that press of "The Blessings of Liberty," a similarly inexpensive book by Francis Pickens Miller.

Mr. Miller dealt with the antagonistic political ideals of freedom and security, each of which sacrifices something to achieve the balance of "liberty" espoused in the preamble of the Constitution. Secretary Wallace, on the other hand, presents the developing economic background which makes so engrossing today the search for a middle ground between excesses of freedom and the restraints of security. Delivered originally as the Wall lectures on American citizenship, Secretary Wallace's pictures draw together in comprehensive form the essential facts and statistics as to what has happened and what is happening in the growth of American technology.

People are already familiar with the story of increased production and labor-saving devices in the manufacturing industries, but where Mr. Wallace is particularly arresting is in the portrayal of advancing agricultural techniques. Whereas 150 years ago, at the signing of the Constitution, it took nineteen persons on the land to support one person in town, those nineteen on the land now produce food and fibers for fifty-six persons in urban United States and for five or ten in foreign countries. During the last sixty years average worker efficiency in agriculture has increased at almost exactly the same rate as has that in factories.

As one of the factors in maintaining high prices and monopolistic practices, the Secretary analyzes modern corporations, which as he says, "most of us today take as much for granted as the air we breathe," forgetting that "corporations are the creatures of federal and state governments and that they exist largely through a public grant of power." Under corporation policy, he points out, between 1923 and 1929, manufacturing income increased \$6,000,000,000, but only one fourth of this increase was distributed in wages and salaries to buy the product.

Mr. Wallace's criticism is not sweeping but measured, and he is quite aware that organized labor and organized agriculture act often in the same selfishly shortsighted way as does organized business. His object is to bend them all somewhat more toward serving the purposes of the general, rather than toward group welfare. To this end, his is a thoughtful-provoking book.

T. N.

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

Canada's Lofty Playgrounds

By Frank L. Ferris

JASPER PARK, ALTA. ONE who attempts with written words to tell the story of Western Canada's beauties but feebly essays the task of the artist armed with brush and palette or the photographer with his camera. But neither of these artists could, in one picture, take with him when he departs a record of the varying beauties, the ineffable charm, of Jasper Park, its lakes and mountains and scores of quaint log bungalows. Would that I might, in simple words, convey to and share with all of you the memories of sweet quietude, majestic depths and green waters in which are reflected the towering Mount Edith Cavell and her sisters and brothers.

From my lodge window as this is written is seen, by what might be described as double exposure in the waters just below the sloping lawns, the snow-capped mountains and their mirrored reflection. The evanescent and mirrored forms are even more distinct and colorful than the rocks and trees and snows in the near-by background. Perhaps we often see, in the nearer reflection, more distinctly and more convincingly than in actuality, the design and purpose of the original and its creation. We touch and understand something of infinity as we seem to see it reflected in the beautiful discovered in the finite things. It is a picture we are better able to understand.

Along the wooded walk with me this morning marched three bear cubs of the brown variety. They were apparently little more than yearlings in their second summer, but wise to the simplicity of tourists in general and a newcomer in particular. The little beggars must be able to scent a candy bar and peppermint lozenges from afar, for it was not until my supply of these had been exhausted that they ambled off the path into the pine woods and amused themselves by wrestling and climbing trees. The mama bear kept a convenient distance in the offing, ready, I imagine, to answer any possible distress signal. But the brothers and sister seem quite able to look after themselves. As the more confiding of the brothers stretched himself to display his considerable stature he seemed almost to say, "See what a big boy I am getting to be!"

A family of black bears, all full grown, were breakfasting together as we approached. We were told that they are as friendly as the brown mother and her

children, and I, for one, was willing to let it go at that. But I have, I hope, a reasonably accurate close-up of the family, snapped more or less surreptitiously. I am not well acquainted with bears.

There are many beautiful experiences enjoyed by those who travel new and somewhat more familiar paths. There is joy in making new acquaintances, and greater joy in renewing old friendships. These friends, new and old, seem to be everywhere. They bring or refresh interesting viewpoints, inspire or fortify faith and thought, and convince one that there is much good in all people and all the worth-while things of life. Along all the way, and here in this charming playground, I have met people whose greatest joy seems to be in expressing gentleness, thoughtfulness, and kindness.

Thus one becomes convinced that there is in this world of ours enough of that faith, born of and inspired by understanding to eventually overcome the discords and hatreds and fears which so greatly beset us all at times. And that is not a vain or false hope. Always, it may be, there will be contentions and the strife and national jealousies. As we look back we discover that there have been these since the world began. But they have not prevailed. They have not hardened the hearts of mankind. They have not made men bitter when men learn and understand.

Here in the lights and shades which express so vividly the smile upon the serene face of natural creation there comes reassurance, abiding faith, a renewed understanding of the fitness of all things real. Beyond, in its own majestic setting, Mount Robson rises to towering heights to command a view of lesser mountains, and to seek a glimpse of the Pacific, farther to the west. She shares, with Mount Edith Cavell, a mantle of eternal snow. At the peak, Robson keeps locked and secure secrets which none have read. Rivers rush by in the distance, and lakes of mirrorlike greenness dot the broken terrain. The stillness everywhere is unbroken save when the whistle of a locomotive drawing its train of cars sends its echoes through the valleys. The call mimics, and amplifies, the call of an Indian hunter of a century gone. And as it reverberates and fades the silence of the ages settles down upon the hills.

Hardly Airtight



"They Don't Know Anything Else"

PETRO BIANCO took his coat and swept the dust off a chair. "Sitta down!" he requested, but I did not want to "sitta down" with ten stone angels, carrying half a temple, three uneducated-looking cherubs, and a miscellany of trumpeters, door-keepers and wreaths of arum lilies. All were gloomily monumental. All were blackened and blunted with an accumulation of powdered granite and limestone which seemed to muffle the very daylight as it fell into the room.

"Show me the new piece, Pietro," I asked as I turned my back on the grimy relics of other years.

"Never no stuff nowdays like doze odders!" he sighed, reluctant to have me walk away from the elaborate tomb decorations. "Dat nice carving. You should see my oncle's place een Napoli where I learn. Peoples don't wan' nice carving no more. Here's new bust—sculptor leev een Boston. I cut for him een marble."

We had walked toward the lighter end of the cellar studio, and I was admiring the head which Pietro had roughed out and punched with many little circular depressions to guide him in chiseling from the plaster model, made from the sculptor's original clay, when Mrs. Pietro descended upon us. She had strips of anchovies in her hand. "You'll stay to supper," she announced, handing me a tasty string, sufficient appetizer to thwart all my good intentions of denying myself that pleasure.

"These come from Italia," Pietro informed me joyfully, pushing dried black olives, smeared with fragrant yellow oil, and a great hunk of strong cheese, onto my plate. His wife chopped open a thick green and white stalk, a piece of which she tossed upon the cloth beside me. "This like your salary, you know," she explained as she did so. The loaf of bread went into circulation, and each of us broke off in our fist as much as we wanted.

"Like Italian food?" asked Pietro. Of course I did. "You'd lika my cuntry, too," and the hospitable stone carver, son of a long line of Neapolitan craftsmen in the native tradition, described in detail the trip he made recently, after twenty years' absence, to his former home. "My mopper, she cry," he recalled, "when she see the steamer—so grand—and on the floor of my cabin a thick tapest—what you say, rogg?" And such changes as he saw in the little town where he had grown up! The children, he had noticed, no longer spoke dialect but a comparatively pure Italian. I Duca had done it. The Fascisti were good, said Pietro. Yes, he thought democracy good "in United States." You say "what you lika." But "sevena school!" in his home town had been opened since he first left it to emigrate to America.

"Seven schools," Mrs. Pietro corrected. "Si. Sevena school."

"But why don't you put the ess on, Pietro?"

"I do, Maria. Sevena school!" As I left them they pressed upon me the first ripe peaches from their tree. It was not difficult to understand Pietro's acceptance of Fascism for his native land, especially in view of the fact that instead of reading reliable news and editorial comment on European affairs, he merely turned on his radio at regular hours to listen to some fellow-Italian lambasting France and Great Britain and Loyalist Spain. Signor Bruno, I felt, would have a broader, more enlightened attitude. Signor Bruno is cultured and well read, a graduate of one of Italy's oldest universities, a man whose social circle includes the intellectuals of the American city which he has made his home.

His views transpired unexpectedly one day through a casual conversation on current news. Some editor had emphasized the Spanish situation as a threat to democracy in Spain.

"The Spanish people," he argued, "they dawn want thees Communist government."

"It was established by the people." He disregarded the comment, continuing, "Mussolini dawn want democracy een Spain."

"That's evident." Ah! people here dawn understand. Mussolini afraid that eef Communism spread through Spain, it might get into Italy. He is building up Italy, like you build up a strong body, so it will have resistance. Yes, there is no freedom of press in Italy. But the people in Italy, they're happy. Mussolini says you do this, and they know they must do it. They dawn mind. They dawn know anything else. . . .

Both Pietro and Signor Bruno intend to remain in the United States.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

Wars Worth Waging

By Quiddamus

ONE never knows, at the time, what history may say of these things. But it is possible that Amelia Earhart may be recorded as having won her war. It is the war of which William James wrote, more than a quarter-century ago. His essay was engulfed by the tragedy of 1914. Yet it is being remembered today.

James did not state it quite so naively, but his idea was that wars are fought against the wrong enemies. Men fight each other; they should battle against those forces of nature which destroy, hamper and enslave.

Thus the U. S. S. Lexington—churning through the Pacific under forced draft to hurl its air armada aloft to search for the missing round-the-world flier and her navigator—was engaged in the kind of "moral equivalent for war" foreseen by the American philosopher. Let those energies and virtues which have so often been used for battle be mobilized for work of rescue, for improvement, for the betterment of mankind.

The problem is not simple. Yet the essence of it seems to be to provide sufficient sense of drama to enlist the imagination. Eight-column headlines leave no doubt that the drama is there is the case of the missing fliers. But no Lexington puts to sea, no foreign navy offers its resources if, let us say, two fishermen are reported missing. Somewhere, it seems, the sense of values is not balanced.

And who is to say that the values, set on the Earhart search, are not the right ones? There was Congressional protest over the cost of the Navy's search, estimated in six figures. There has been official and technical protest over the lack of adequate safety measures which the failure of the Earhart flight revealed. Surely neither extravagance nor foolhardiness is to be condoned. But there is a larger issue in enabling men to see that what James called the military virtues can find an adequate outlet in other than warlike ventures.

It was Wickham Steed, one of the most outstanding of contemporary British writers, who recently suggested a "peace fund" of 10 per cent of the military budgets of major nations. It would be used to "organize and train an emergency peace force whose members could be unarmed but otherwise fully equipped to render help wherever help might be most needed."

Mr. Steed spoke of this as his "dream." So, in a sense, did William James. But it may be that dreams are the stuff of which progress is fashioned. And for that matter, Amelia Earhart's flight was an effort to make a dream come true.

But here again, there is a confusion of values. In one of the most graceful pieces which he has recently written, Walter Lippmann defended Miss Earhart's flight against those who criticized it because it was undertaken for no definite purpose. The American columnist wrote:

"The world is a better place to live in because it contains human beings who will give up ease and security and stake their own lives in order to do what they themselves think worth doing . . . who pit themselves not against the fellow beings, but against the immensity and violence of the natural world, who are brave without cruelty to others, and impassioned with an idea that dignifies all who contemplate it. The best things of mankind are as useless as Amelia Earhart's adventure . . . In such persons mankind overcomes the inertia which would keep it earthbound forever in its habitual ways. They have in them the free and useless energy with which alone men surpass themselves. . . ."

What Mr. Lippmann says is true, but it may not, fully, apply. Few can object to the Earhart Pacific flight merely because it paralleled an established air route for which no further pioneer experimentation is necessary. But it is most regrettable that the trip was apparently undertaken with less adequate radio equipment than the regulations require—a failure difficult to justify even in the name of abstract accomplishment.

But out of these things some lessons come. It may be seen that there is less need for needless risk. It may be seen that there is more need for regulation of private oceanic flying. The penalties of neglect of adequate preparation may appear more vividly. And, inadvertently, there may have been added another bit of evidence of a possible "moral equivalent" for battle.

In a way, Amelia Earhart may have won her war.

Mirror of World Opinion

Youth's Opportunity

IN AN appeal to British youth to become qualified to protect democracy even against itself, Stanley Baldwin thus classified the armament by which youth may build impressive defenses: "Courage, discipline, efficiency and leadership strong enough in moral power to see no physical force to support it—the leaders' of faith and character." And such is the opportunity of youth in any country. Youth thus equipped need have no fear of unemployment. —W. C. Harrison in the *Albion* (Calif.) Herald.

Tolerance Basis of Democracy

THE basis of an ordered democracy is tolerance. It allows people to govern or misgovern themselves in their own way, in the conviction that only by experiment will the best way appear. It believes that one part of mankind has a right to hold different opinions to those of another; it respects the natural diversity of things and does not fall into the heavy error of trying to enforce uniformity.—The *London Observer*.